SELECTED PAPERS

AND

ORDERS,

CIVIL AND MILITARY;

REGARDING THE MARCH OF TROOPS,

AND

THE MODE OF SUPPLYING THEM

WITH

CARRIAGE, PROVISIONS, &c.

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

110147

SHEWING THE NATURE OF THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SUPPLY OF TROOPS ON THE MARCH IN THE CAWNPORE DISTRICT.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE HON'BLE

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

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I.

REGARDING THE SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS, STRAW, AND EARTHEN POTS.

[1] G. O. V. P. No. 15, 21st JANUARY, 1833.

The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased in continuation of General Orders No. 128, of the 5th August 1831, to direct that the following Resolutions passed in the Revenue Department, under date the 5th instant, be published in General Orders.

1. In conformity with the Government Notification, dated December 31st, 1830, and published in the Gazette, of the 17th January, 1831, the attention of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, has been for some time directed towards the best means of remedying the abuses which attended the present system of providing supplies and the means of carriage to Troops and other persons marching through the Country.

2. The Committee appointed for the purpose of investigating this subject, having furnished their report, and the whole of their enquiries being now before the Government, the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council proceeds to record his Resolutions on the several points under consideration.

3. It is satisfactory to find that on the material points embraced in the enquiry, so little difference of opinion is found

I [1] to exist, that a hope may be entertained that no difficulty will be experienced in giving effect to the arrangements determined upon. Their success depends mainly on the cordial co-operation of individual Authorities, Civil, as well as Military, and there is no reason to apprehend that the co-operation will be withheld.

4. The Civil and Military Authorities will observe carefully the following Rules.

5. *First.*—The Native Guard which generally precedes a Regiment by a day, and is commonly called the *Russud Guard,* will invariably be commanded by a Native Commissioned Officer, who will be furnished with full instructions for his conduct by his Commanding Officer, and be selected for the duty with reference to his temper, discretion, and other obviously necessary qualifications.

6. *Second.*—The Civil Authorities, will invariably depute a Native Officer of respectability, (a Jemadar probably,) to meet every Regiment the day before it enters the District under their charge. This individual will wait on the Commanding Officer, receive his instructions and generally precede the Corps by some hours, to ensure the supplies being in readiness, and to satisfy himself that they are of good quality. The remarks made in the preceding paragraph, as to the selection of Officers for this duty, and the instructions with which they should be furnished are no less important and apply no less to the Civil, than to the Military Officers.

7. *Third.*—In the Military Department, measures will be adopted to secure prompt information to the Civil Authorities of the approach of the Troops, while those Authorities will be held responsible for neglect or delay in forwarding on to the District for which they were intended, Indents or Notifications which may have been addressed to the wrong Officer.

8. *Fourth.*—A form of Indent is annexed, which will be universally observed. The scale of rations laid down is rather to be considered as the maximum, than as a fixed scale. The less bulky articles of supply will be provided by the Regimental Bazars. I [1]

FORM OF INDENT.

INDENT No. on the Collector of Revenue, for Supplies, &c. required for the use of the Regiment Native Infantry, at on the

SUPPLIES.		*Fighting Men.* Soobedars, 8; Jemadars, 8; Havildars, 40; Naiks, 40; Drummers, 16; Sepoys, 640 = 752			Camp Followers. No.			Public and Private Cattle.			Total Supplies.			Remarks.
		Mds.	Srs.	Cks.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	
ATTA, RICE,	1 Seer per Fighting Man.													
	¾ Seer per Camp Follower.													
DALL,	2 Chittacks per Fighting Man, and Camp Follower.													
GHEE,	1 Chittack per Fighting Man, and Camp Follower.													
SALT,	½ Chittack per Do. Do. and Do. Do.													
GRAM,	.....													
FIREWOOD,	.....													
EARTHEN POTS, at 15 per Company.....														

I do hereby certify that the Articles specified in this Indent, are indispensably necessary for the use of the Regiment Native Infantry, according to the best of my judgment and belief, after the most careful examination.

(Signed,)

A. B., *Commanding Officer.*

9. *Fifth.*—For the supply of the Burdasht articles, &c., firewood, or other fuel, forage, and earthen pots, Tolls will be established on all the principal Roads where they may be necessary. Contracts will be invited for the supply of these Tolls, but where no Contractors come forward, the articles will be stored and sold by Tuhseeldars or other Government Officers, under the orders of the Collector. Articles of the above description which may be specified in the Indents, will be supplied from the Tolls, wholesale, to the Officer in charge of the *Russud Guard*, or to the Cutwal of the Regimental Bazar, the Native Civil Officer merely providing conveyance for the supply from the Toll, or Shop to the Camp. These articles will be paid for in advance, by the Native Commissioned Officer in Command of the *Russud Guard*. The Civil Officer in attendance will take care to see that these articles are charged for at the proper rates, and the Toll-wallah or Individual who provides them, will give to the Officer in Command, or his Regimental Staff, a receipt in duplicate for the money. The Toll-wallah, or person supplying the fuel, forage, and earthen vessels, will be required to receive back the surplus of those articles, which may occasionally remain unsold at the close of the day. He will do so at the rates at which he furnished them in the first instance. I [1]

10. *Sixth.*—The Civil Authorities will proceed immediately to make arrangements at each Stage for the provision of the articles above referred to, as far as may be practicable through Individual Toll-wallahs, Bazar Chowdries, or Bhutteearahs. The Civil Officers in charge of Districts, will make such advances as may be absolutely necessary to ensure this desirable object, reporting the same to the Commissioner of the Division for his sanction. These advances will be made either on receipt of Indents, or in anticipation of them, as may seem most expedient in particular instances. Relying on the exertions of Individual Officers, His Honor in Council does not anticipate ultimate loss to Government, if the advances be made to respect-

I [1] able men on security, and in sums not more than may be absolutely necessary. Any loss however which may be incurred may be charged for in a Contingent bill.

11. *Seventh.*—The Officers and others belonging to the Regiment, who may require fowls, kids, milk, or other articles, not specified in the Form of Indent, must procure them by sending their servants into the neighbouring Villages, with ready money to purchase them. The Native Officer who attends the Regiment on the part of the Collector, will be able to give information where such articles are likely to be found; but he is strictly prohibited from using his authority for the purpose of procuring them.

12. *Eighth.*—Under these Rules it is expected that the exactions of Native Civil Authorities will be effectually checked. Notice of the Orders of Government on this subject, will be promulgated by the Collectors in the languages in common use, in each District to the headmen of every Village, but to guard against misconstruction, provision will at the same time be made, that no obstacles are to be opposed, but on the contrary, every encouragement afforded to the inhabitants of the country to dispose of their produce to Troops, or other Travellers.

13. *Ninth.*—The Civil Authorities will carefully enforce the observance of the Rules now in existence, for the protection and regular payment of Porters, Chowkeedars, and others.

[2] CIRCULAR. I [2]

No. 1553.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Simla,
15th October 1832.

To The Officer Commanding

Sir,

The Commander-in-Chief, at the request of the Right Honorable the Governor General is pleased to lay down the following Rules, with a view to facilitate the regular supply of Troops, when marching through the country, with provisions, firewood, &c., and at the same time to restrict the requisition for such articles to what is absolutely necessary, which you will cause to be strictly attended to on the march of the Regiment under your command, in the course of the present relief.

2. On receiving the route by which the Corps is to move, you will be pleased, without any unnecessary delay, to make the requisite communications to the Civil Authorities of the Districts, in your route, specifying the date on which the Corps will arrive at each of the stages on the march, and noticing the places at which it will halt for one or more days.

3. Should any unexpected difficulties, or any subsequent orders, cause a change in the date fixed for the arrival of the Corps at any of the stages, you will take care to give early notice of this change to the Civil Authorities, that the necessary instructions may be given to the Native Civil Officers respecting the provision of Supplies at the proper time.

4. The communication to the Collector is to be accompanied with an Indent,* and the Supplies therein enumerated are the

* *Note.*—The form of Indent is the same as that given in page 4 of the Selected Orders.

I [2] only articles which he will be expected to provide ; it will therefore become your duty to make such arrangements as may appear to you to be necessary, for enabling the Bazar of your Regiment to furnish all other articles that may be required for the comfort of your men, such as pawn, tobacco, goor, &c. ; and it is confidently believed, that little difficulty will be experienced in doing this, as these articles are of easy transport, and the large towns in your route, or at a short distance to the right and left of the road, will afford frequent opportunities for your Bunneahs to replace the quantity that is used during the march.

5. In preparing the Indent, the ration for each Individual, laid down in the annexed form, is not to be exceeded ; you will probably find that it may be reduced in some points without inconvenience ; and it is expected that you will ascertain as nearly as possible by actual enumeration (which can easily be done) the number of followers attached to your Corps, including Officers' Servants and the families and followers of the Native Officers and men ; their number is to be inserted in the Indent under the proper head, in the same manner as the number of fighting men, in the form sent for your guidance. You are also expected to ascertain the quantity of gram required daily for the Corps, that all unnecessary requisitions for this article may be avoided.

6. The Civil Authorities of the District in your route have been instructed to depute a Native Officer of respectability to meet your Regiment the day before it enters their District, whose duty it will be to wait upon you to receive any instructions you may think it necessary to give ; he will then precede the Corps daily, to insure the supplies being in readiness, and to satisfy himself that they are of good quality. You will of course cause this Native Officer to be treated with proper consideration by all those under your orders.

7. To secure a strict observance of the orders regarding the supplies for the Regiment, as well as to prevent all oppression on the inhabitants, you will select a Native Commissioned Officer of respectability, and on whom you can depend, to proceed regularly in charge of the *Russud Guard.* It will be this Officer's duty to prevent any disturbances from taking place in the village in which the supplies are collected, and to afford every protection in his power to the people who bring the supplies. I [2]

8. This Officer will receive the articles mentioned in the margin,* and pay for them; he will of course be careful to see the wood weighed, and that the grass and earthen pots are supplied according to the statement given him. The Civil Officer will furnish the carriage for these articles to the Camp, when they will be made over to the Chowdhree of the Bazar, or to such other Persons as you may entrust with the duty of retailing them to the Officers and men; any portion of these articles that may be unsold at the time fixed for closing your Bazar, are to be returned to the Toll-wallahs from whom they have been received, and who will refund the price of the quantity they may receive back, at the rate fixed in the morning. It is probable, that the retail of the wood will be much facilitated, if brought to the Camp tied up in bundles of 5 seers each.

*Firewood, Grass, Earthen pots.

9. An advance to the extent of Rs. 200 will be made to you by the Military Pay Master of your Division, on your receipt, to enable you to comply with the Orders contained in the foregoing paragraph, for advancing in the first instance the whole sale price of the wood, grass, and pots required daily which is to be recovered every day by the retail sale; and this advance will be repaid to the Pay Master at the close of your march.

10. It may occasionally happen, that the quantity of firewood indented for cannot be supplied; in which case opla

I [2] will probably be furnished, and it is supposed that 3 seers of opla, that is well dried, will be equal to the wood allowed for a sepoy.

11. I am directed to notice, that the quantity of attah, dall, ghee, &c. allowed for each individual in the Indent, has been fixed on an abundant scale, on a comparison of several Indents actually received from different Corps that marched last year, and is not to be exceeded; it will probably in some articles be found more than enough; but a few days' experience of the quantity actually expended by your Regiment, will enable you to make such reduction in your Indents as may appear to you to be necessary.

12. The Officers and others belonging to your Regiment, who may require fowls, kids, milk, or other articles not specified in the form of Indent, must procure them by sending their servants into the neighbouring villages with ready money to purchase them. The Native Officer who attends the Regiment on the part of the Collector, will be able to give information, where such articles are likely to be found; but you will clearly understand, that he is not to interfere by his authority in procuring them; and it is expected, that by attending to this Order, better articles will be procured, than by the system heretofore in force, of compelling people to furnish supplies at a price arbitrarily fixed by a Chuprassy or other Civil Officer.

13. His Excellency relies on your exerting yourself to carry into effect, in the course of the march of your Regiment, the system which is here laid down, and he requests, that at the conclusion of your march, you will report to me, for his information, what have been the results; whether the Regiment has been regularly supplied with provisions indented for, and whether the method of furnishing and paying for the wood, &c., as well as of procuring the different articles not noted in the Indent,

have been found to answer. He will also be happy to receive any suggestions which the experience you will have acquired may suggest, for the improvement or modification of this plan. I [4]

14. The Regulation regarding the payment of Paemalee, or damage done to the crops on a march, and the existing orders regarding troops marching for a relief, are to be strictly attended to. An abstract of those orders is contained in the 28th Section of the Infantry Standing Orders, and the General Order of the 5th August 1831 regarding Paemalee, is appended to this letter for more convenient reference.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) W. S. BEATSON,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

[3] G. O. G. G. No. 224, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1834.

With reference to G. O. by the Vice-President in Council No. 15, dated the 21st Jaunary 1833 it is hereby notified, that straw for the men's Tents, being a necessary article of supply for an European Regiment during periodical reliefs, ought always to be included in the prescribed Indents to ensure its being supplied like the other articles enumerated in the 9th Para. of the Regulations of Government, published in the G. O. above quoted.

[4] G. O. C. C. 30TH AUGUST, 1836.

His Excellency the C. C. deems it necessary to remind all Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments, that before making their requisitions on the Civil Authorities for supplies, they

I [5] should be particular in ascertaining, as nearly as circumstances permit, the amount of each article which will really be indispensable, and form their Indents accordingly.

[5] G. O. P. C. No. 160, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

1. With a view to correct present misapprehension on the subject of the supply of straw for the use of Native Hospitals, straw being one of the articles for the provision of which Regimental Quarter Masters receive a monthly allowance, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct the republication of the following G. O.

G. O. G. G. 21st August, 1806.

2. The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Sulcethas be hereafter supplied, in the first instance, with all and every description of Camp Equipage issued to the Army, and that these Suleethas be kept in constant good repair, and replaced by new ones as often as necessary, by the Officers drawing the allowance granted for straw, Tent-pins, Mallets, Gunny-bags, Camp-lines, Camp-colors, &c., which allowance is hereafter to be considered as providing not only for the supply of the articles abovementioned, but likewise for the repair and replacing the Suleethas for the Camp Equipage, which in the first instance are to be furnished by Government.

G. O. P. C. 2nd October.

Commanding Officers of Corps and Detachments will be held responsible for the due performance of this duty, and will be made to defray any expence which shall appear to have been rendered necessary by the neglect of Quarter Masters, or those receiving the allowance, from a want of proper exercise of authority on their part.

II.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT IN PROCURING SUPPLIES, CARRIAGE, &c.

[6.] G. O. G. G. 28TH NOVEMBER, 1818.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to promulgate in General Orders, the following Rules for the guidance of the Commissariat Department.

1. The Officers of the Commissariat Department, are to refrain in all ordinary cases from applying for the assistance or interposition of the Magistrates, with the view to obtain Supplies of any description for the public service.

2. The prices to be paid for Provisions and Supplies of every kind, as well as the rates to be given for the hire of Carriages, Boats, Cattle, Coolies, &c., &c., are in all respects to correspond with the prices and rates current in the vicinity of the Stations to which the Commissariat Officers are respectively attached.

3. On all occasions where hired Carriages, Cattle, or Workmen shall be employed on service, which involves a more than usual degree of danger, labor, or privations, the Commissariat Officers are directed to grant a remuneration, commensurate with the duty performed, and according to the circumstances of the case.

4. It shall be the duty of the Commissariat Officers to ensure good treatment to all descriptions of persons employed in their Department, and by an indulgent and liberal line of conduct, to endeavour to procure the voluntary tenders of whatever Boats, Carriages, Cattle, or Labourers may be required for the public service.

II [6] 5. The Officers of the Commissariat Department, shall consider it their duty to ascertain, as far as practicable, the number of Carriages, Boats, Cattle, &c., which are kept for the purposes of hire in the vicinity of their respective Stations, and shall keep a Register of the same to enable them with promptitude to answer the demands of the public service.

6. Whenever Boats, Carriages or Cattle may be supplied which are not usually kept for the purposes of hire, it will be the special duty of the Commissariat Officers to pay particular attention to the interests of the Proprietors, and to grant a just compensation for the loss or inconvenience which the employment of their property on the public service may occasion to the owners.

7. Emergencies will occasionally arise when it will be found necessary to apply for the interposition of the Civil Power, and on such occasions assistance will be promptly afforded by Magistrates, but it will in the first instance be the duty of the Officers of the Commissariat to use their most strenuous efforts to supply the wants of the public service by the resources of their districts, procured on voluntary engagements.

8. The Governor General in Council feels assured that a practical application of the principles of the foregoing Rules by the Officers of the Commissariat in the discharge of their official functions will be attended with the most beneficial effects, in respect to the efficiency of the Department; and he takes this public opportunity of notifying, that he considers it incumbent on the character and interests of Government to ensure a just and liberal compensation on all occasions to individuals, who either engage their Property or their personal services, in the employment of the state.

III.

REGARDING CARRIAGE FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF BAGGAGE.

[7] G. O. G. G. 1st May, 1819.

1. The Most Noble the Governor General in Council, having had before him the General Order of the 10th February, 1815, had adverted to the difficulty, if not impracticability in many situations of the Commissariat supplying bearers, coolies, hackeries and other species of Carriage required (in addition to that indispensably kept up by Officers on full tentage for the conveyance of their own Camp Equipage) for the private purposes of Corps and Individuals, on the movement of Troops as therein directed. The terms of that Order may be construed to leave a latitude for the transportation of baggage to an extent which Government could never contemplate ; as the carrying such an amount of articles with the Troops, must necessarily diminish the activity of the Army ; and would sanction, to the extreme embarrassment of movements, an Officer loading himself with furniture beyond what is suited to a Military Life. His Lordship in Council therefore has been pleased to revise and partially to revoke that part of the General Order referred to, which relates to the provision of Carriage for such purposes by that Department.

2. With the view, however, of affording every facility to the obtaining such further assistance as may be requisite to Individuals on the movement of Troops, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize the following addition to the Bazar Establishment of Native Corps of the Line, for the express purpose of obtaining the several descriptions of the Carriage, as required for their respective occasions.

(Cancelled, vide paragraph 10, *page* 19.*)*

III [7] A Hackery and Bullock Chowdhree at, Sonat Rupees 8 per Month,
A Sirdar Bearer, ... „ 6 do.
A do. Cooley, ... „ 5 do.

These persons to be drawn for and paid as directed for the Bazar Establishments, and subject to the same Regulations.

3. The most Noble the Governor General in Council, feels persuaded that, with the aid of this Establishment which is placed under the exclusive authority and control of Commanding Officers of Corps, in the same manner as other component parts of Bazars, the difficulty and public inconvenience so often experienced from the sudden and extensive demand for Carriage on the movement of Troops will be effectually removed, and the necessity for frequent reference to the aid of the Civil Authority obviated; at the same time, this Regulation is not to be understood as abrogating the Resolution of Government, under date the 9th January, 1810, and republished in General Orders of the 16th June, 1815, which enjoins the Civil Authorities to afford such aid as circumstances may unavoidably require and which is now necessarily extended to Officers Commanding Corps.

4. The Governor General in Council relies upon the active endeavours of Officers Commanding Corps, for the establishment of such resources in their respective Bazars, through the means hereby afforded, as will enable the Troops to move henceforth without distressing the Country with requisitions which have been in some instances im practicable to be complied with, and being fully impressed with the conviction that the efficacy of any Regulation for the object proposed, can only be attained by mild treatment and strict justice to the parties, His Lordship in Council places them, their persons, their property, and their just claims for hire, under the protection of Commanding Officers of Corps. The authority of those Commanding Officers is the only security to which Government can look, that the convenience

afforded to the Troops by the power of calling for the aid of the districts through which they pass, shall not be abused. The Commanding Officers must therefore feel themselves charged on this head with a responsibility which their own generous and humane wishes to prevent oppression will never permit them to consider as burthensome. III [7]

5. In regard to the provision of Rewarree Camels, for the transportation of the baggage of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, European or Native, with Armies, Divisions, or Detachments on service in the field, or which may indispensably be required by Officers, in addition to their own regular Establishment of Carriage, His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the agency of the Commissariat will be found unavoidable, and accordingly enjoins every practicable aid to be afforded by the Officers of that Department on all such occasions, when Indents, specifying the purposes for which Rewarree Camels are required, shall be forwarded to them by Officers commanding Corps, or Detachments.

6. The existing Regulation for the provision of Hackeries, Bearers, and Coolies, by the Commissariat, on the march of European Troops, is to be considered in force, and conformed to accordingly, the infrequency of their movements, rendering a permanent Establishment for that purpose unnecessary.

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[8] G. O. G. G. No. 360, 2ND DECEMBER, 1824.

Government having reason to believe that considerable interruption has been occasioned to the commerce and agriculture of the Country, by Officers and Troops marching, more particularly from one station to another in progress of the periodical reliefs, with a quantity of baggage quite superfluous to the wants of a soldier, the Right Hon'ble the G. G. in C. is pleased to direct

III [8] that the following Tables, exhibiting the scale of carriage equipment considered amply sufficient for each class and description of Troops, be published for general information.

1. In respect to European Officers, it may not be unnecessary to observe, that it is in addition to the carriage for their camp equipage, which when on full tentage, they must always keep complete, agreeably with existing Orders.

2. The Officers of the Commissariat Department where Rewarree Camels are procurable, and the Collector or other Civil Officer in all other cases, will be strictly guided by these Tables, as exhibiting the utmost extent of carriage sanctioned by Government.

3. Individuals with families, requiring Bearers, Coolies, or additional carriage at a period of a general relief, are invariably to make their own arrangements, for which there is always ample time between the issue of the G. O. and the march of the Corps.

4. Carriage is not to be supplied by the Commissariat or Civil Officer, except on regular Indent, countersigned by Officers Commanding Corps. It is to be hired to a convenient stage in the adjoining District, beyond which it is not to be taken, unless the Collector of that District shall certify that a relief cannot be furnished.

5. In order to prevent delay or impediment to the public service, it will be the duty of the Collector furnishing the carriage, to forward immediately to the Collector of the adjoining District, the Indent or a copy thereof, in order to the preparation of the relief of Cattle, &c. That this has been done, the Officer Commanding the Troops will satisfy himself, previous to marching, by application to the Collector, on every change of Cattle.

6. Indents are not to be made for any Detachment under the strength of a Company : on account of such a Detachment, it is presumed no difficulty can be experienced.

7. As carriage cannot always be procured at a moment's notice, and as it is but equitable that the owners thereof should be remunerated from the date, on which it may be furnished, it is hereby directed, that demurrage shall be paid at the rate of half the established hire of the district, from the day on which the carriage is procured by the Collector, or other Officer for Military purposes, to that of marching, when the full hire is to commence. From the day succeeding the date of arrival, half hire is to be paid for the return cattle or carriage at the rate of (8) koss per day. The rate of hire is to be fixed by the Civil or Commissariat Officer, as may be; in the first instance the half hire is to be paid by the Civil or Commissariat Officer, and charged to Government in a Contingent Bill, vouched in the usual manner; in the second it is to be paid by the parties discharging the carriage. The Commanding Officer will be held responsible that all claims are fairly and speedily adjusted. III [8]

8. It will be the duty of the Officer commanding to see that reasonable advances are made to the owners or drivers of the cattle, both before the Troops move, and during the march, should a relief be unexpectedly protracted.

9. In the event of Troops passing the frontier of the British Territory without having been able to effect a relief of cattle, it will be the duty of the Commanding Officer, from time to time, to regulate the hire in as equitable a manner as possible in communication with the Commissariat Officer, and with reference to the prices of fodder, gram, and other local considerations.

10. The establishment of a Hackery and Bullock Chowdhree, a Sirdar Bearer and a Sirdar Cooley, authorized to Native Corps of the Line, in General Orders of the 1st May, 1819, having been found not to answer the purpose intended, is to be discharged, and struck off the strength of Corps, from the date of the receipt of this Order, at Stations respectively.

(Vide paragraph 2, page 15.)

III [8] 11. His Lordship in Council, relies with confidence on the united exertions of Officers commanding Divisions, Stations, and Corps, for carrying these Orders into full effect, and for impressing on the minds of those under their command, that the reasonable comfort and convenience of the Troops, are not less the object of Government in their publication, than to relieve the country from every species of inconvenience which the necessities of the service do not positively require.

TABLE *shewing the weight of baggage allowed to be carried by the Troops on a march, and the cattle or other carriage necessary for its conveyance, exclusive of Camp Equipage.*

	Weight of baggage allowed to each rank.		Carriage of either description.				
			If Bullocks.	If Camels.	Or Hackeries of 2 Bullocks.	3 Bullocks.	4 Bullocks.
	Ms.	Srs.					
Rank and File, Europeans or Natives, who do not carry Knapsacks,	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Rank and File, Native Infantry, or such other Troops as carry Knapsacks,	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Married Men, Europeans, when moving with their Families at a relief to have double.							
Serjeants, Havildars and Native Doctors,	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Serjeant Majors, Quarter Master Serjeants, and Staff Serjeants,	2	20	1	0	0	0	0
Warrant Officers,	3	20	2	1	0	0	0
Native Commissioned Officers,	1	20	1	0	0	0	0
Subalterns, comprehending 1st and 2nd Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns, Assistant Surgeons, Adjutants, and Quarter Masters,	5	0	2	1	0	0	0
Captains, Surgeons, Brigade Majors, Aides-de-Camp, and Deputy Pay Masters,	10	0	4	2	1	0	0
Majors, and those of equal Rank,	20	0	8	4	2	0	1
Lieutenant Colonels, and do. do.,	30	0	12	6	4	2	0
Colonels,	40	0	16	8	5	3	2
For a Mess of 30 Officers, at 4 Maunds each,	120	0	48	24	15	8	6
Ditto ....25....do..... do.,	100	0	40	20	13	7	5
Ditto ....20....do..... do.,	80	0	32	16	10	6	4
Ditto ....15....do..... do.,	60	0	24	12	8	5	3
Ditto ....10....do..... do.,	40	0	16	8	5	3	2

FORM *of Indent, for one Regiment of Dragoons.*

	Weight of baggage allowed to each rank.		Total.	Carriage of either description.				
				If Bullocks.	If Camels.	*Or Hackeries, of* 2 Bullocks.	3 Bullocks.	4 Bullocks.
	Ms.	Srs.	Mds.					
2 Lieut. Colonels,	30	0	60	24	12	8	4	3
2 Majors,	20	0	40	16	8	5	3	2
10 Captains, including Surgeon, and Pay Master,	10	0	100	40	20	12	7	5
29 Subalterns, including Adjutant, Quarter Master, 2 Assistant Surgeons, and 1 Veterinary Surgeon,	5	0	145	58	29	18	0	7
1 Riding Master,	3	20	3½	2	1			
1 Serjeant Major, and 1 Quarter Master Serjeant,	2	20	5	10	5	37	20	15
40 Serjeants,	0	20	20					
712 Rank and File,	0	15	267	107	53			
Total,	....	....	640½	257	128	80	34	32

N. B.—This provides for a Regiment when complete: Indents are invariably to state the actual strength of the Corps, number, and rank of the Officers, and are to be made out accordingly.

FORM *of Indent, for one Regiment of Light Cavalry.*

	Weight of baggage allowed to each rank.		Total.	Carriage of either description.				
				If Bullocks.	If Camels.	*Or Hackeries, of* 2 Bullocks.	3 Bullocks.	4 Bullocks.
	Ms.	Srs.	Mds.					
1 Colonel,	40	0	40	16	8	5	3	2
1 Lieut. Colonel,	30	0	30	12	6	4	2	0
1 Major,	20	0	20	8	4	2	0	1
6 Captains and Surgeon,	10	0	60	24	12	8	4	3
16 Subalterns, including Adjutant, Quarter Master and Assistant Surgeons,	5	0	80	32	16	10	0	4
1 Riding Master,	3	20	3½	2	1			
16 Native Commissioned Officers,	1	20	24	9	5			
1 Serjeant Major, and 1 Quarter Master Serjeant,	2	20	5	9	4	38	21	15
36 Havildars, including Trumpet Major, and Native Doctor,	0	20	18					
689 Rank and File,	0	15	258	102	51			
Total,	....	....	538½	214	107	67	30	25

N. B.—This provides for a Regiment when complete: Indents are invariably to state the actual strength of the Corps, number, and rank of the European Officers, and are to be made out accordingly.

FORM *of Indent, for one Company of European Foot Artillery.*

	Weight of baggage allowed to each rank.		Total.	CARRIAGE OF EITHER DESCRIPTION.				
				If Bullocks.	If Camels.	*Or Hackeries of* 2 Bullocks.	3 Bullocks.	4 Bullocks.
	Ms.	Srs.	Mds.					
1 Captain,....	10	0	10	4	2	3	0	0
3 Subalterns, ...	5	0	15	6	3			
5 Serjeants, ...	0	20	2½	1	8	5	0	2
97 Rank and File,.....	0	15	36	14				
Gun Lascars. 1 Subadar, or Jemadar, ..	1	20	1½	8	4	2	0	1
Gun Lascars. 2 Havildars, ...	0	20	1					
Gun Lascars. 42 Gun Lascars, ...	0	15	16					
Total, ..	....	....	82	33	17	10	0	3

N. B.—This provides for a Company of European Foot Artillery when complete: Indents are invariably to state the actual strength of the Company, the number and rank of the European Officers, and are to be made out accordingly.

FORM *of Indent, for one Company of Native Foot Artillery.*

	Weight of baggage allowed to each rank.		Total.	CARRIAGE OF EITHER DESCRIPTION.				
				If Bullocks.	If Camels.	*Or Hackeries, of* 2 Bullocks.	3 Bullocks.	4 Bullocks.
	Ms.	Srs.	Ms.					
1 Captain, ...	10	0	10	4	2	1	0	0
2 Native Commissioned Officers,	1	20	4½	20	10	6	0	0
8 Havildars, ...	0	20	4					
114 Rank and File, ...	0	15	43					
If with 1 Captain, Total, ..	....	....	61½	24	12	7	0	0
If with 1 Subaltern, Total, ..	....	...	56½	22	11	7	0	0

N. B.—This provides for a Company of Native Foot Artillery when complete: Indents are invariably to state the actual strength of the Company, the number and rank of the European Officers, and are to be made out accordingly.

FORM *of Indent, for one Troop of European Horse Artillery.*

	Weight of baggage allowed to each rank.		Total.	CARRIAGE OF EITHER DESCRIPTION.				
				If Bullocks.	If Camels.	*Or Hackeries, of* 2 Bullocks.	3 Bullocks	4 Bullocks.
	Ms.	Srs.	Ms.					
1 Captain, ...	10	0	10	4	2	3	2	0
3 Subalterns, ...	5	0	15	6	3			
6 Serjeants, ...	0	20	3	16	8	5	0	2
100 Rank and File, ...	0	15	37½					
Gun Lascars. 2 Havildars, including 1 Native Doctor,	0	20	1	4	2	1	0	0
Gun Lascars. 26 Naiks and Gun Lascars,	0	15	9¾					
Total, ...	....	....	76¼	30	15	9	2	2

N. B.—This provides for a Troop when complete: Indents are invariably to state the actual strength of the Troop, the number and rank of the European Officers, and are to be made out accordingly.

FORM *of Indent, for one Troop of Native Horse Artillery.*

	Weight of baggage allowed to each rank.		Total.	CARRIAGE OF EITHER DESCRIPTION.				
				If Bullocks.	If Camels.	*Or Hackeries, of* 2 Bullocks.	3 Bullocks.	4 Bullocks.
	Ms	Srs.	Ms.					
1 Captain, ...	10	0	10	4	2	1	0	0
3 Subalterns, ...	5	0	15	6	3	2	0	0
2 Native Commissioned Officers,	1	20	3					
2 Europn. Non.-Commd. Officers,	0	20	1	2	1	1	0	0
6 Haviidars, ...	0	20	3					
100 Rank and File, ...	0	15	37½	16	8			
Gun Lascars. 2 Havildars, including 1 Native Doctor, ...	0	20	1	4	2	6	3	0
Gun Lascars. 26 Privates, Gun Lascars,	0	15	9¾					
Total, ...	....	....	80¼	32	16	10	3	0

N. B.—This provides for a Troop of Native Horse Artillery when complete: Indents are invariably to state the actual strength of the Troop, the number, and rank of the European Officers, and are to be made out accordingly.

FORM *of Indent, for one Regiment of European Infantry.*

	Weight of baggage allowed to each rank.		Total.	CARRIAGE OF EITHER DESCRIPTION.				
				If Bullocks.	If Camels.	*Or Hackeries, of*		
						2 Bullocks.	3 Bullocks.	4 Bullocks.
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.					
2 Lieutenant Colonels, ...	30	0	60	24	12	8	4	3
2 Majors, ...	20	0	40	16	8	5	3	2
10 Captains, 1 Pay Master, and 1 Surgeon, ...	10	0	120	48	24	15	8	6
34 Subalterns, (including Adjutant, Quarter Master, and 2 Assistant Surgeons,)	5	0	170	68	34	21	11	0
1 Serjeant Major, and 1 Quarter Master Serjeant, ...	2	20	5	} 157	79	49	26	0
50 Serjeants, ...	0	20	25					
970 Rank and File, ...	0	15	363¾					
Total,..			783¾	313	157	98	52	11

N. B.—This provides for a Regiment when complete: Indents are invariably to state the actual strength of the Corps, the number and rank of the European Officers, and are to be made out accordingly.

FORM *of Indent, for one Regiment of Native Infantry.*

	Weight of baggage allowed to each rank.		Total.	CARRIAGE OF EITHER DESCRIPTION.				
				If Bullocks.	If Camels.	*Or Hackeries, of*		
						2 Bullocks.	3 Bullocks.	4 Bullocks.
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.					
1 Colonel, ...	40	0	40	16	8	5	3	2
1 Lieutenant Colonel, ...	30	0	30	12	6	4	2	0
1 Major, ...	20	0	20	8	4	2	0	1
6 Captains, (including Surgeon,)	10	0	60	24	12	8	4	3
16 Subalterns, (including 1 Assistant Surgeon,)	5	0	80	32	16	10	0	4
20 Native Commissioned Officers, ...	1	20	30	122	61	38	20	15
1 Serjeant Major, and 1 Quarter Master Serjeant, ...	2	20	5					
52 Havildars, including Native Doctor, ...	0	20	26					
970 Rank and File, and Drummers, ...	0	10	242½					
Total, ..			533½	214	107	67	29	25

N. B.—This provides for a Regiment when complete; Indents are invariably to state the actual strength of the Corps, the number and rank of the European Officers, and are to be made out accordingly.

[9] G. O. G. G. 24TH FEBRUARY, 1846. III [9]

1. The Governor General is pleased to direct that whenever European Soldiers take the field, or march from one Station to another, in progress of periodical reliefs, carriage for the conveyance of twenty seers weight of baggage for each Soldier shall be provided at the public expense.

2. Regimental Serjeant Majors, and Quarter Master Serjeants, will be allowed carriage for two maunds each, and carriage for four maunds will be provided for each Troop or Company, for the conveyance of cooking utensils.

3. When camels are provided, one camel will be allowed for the baggage of eight men, one camel for every Troop or Company, for carrying the cooking utensils, and one camel between the Regimental Serjeant Major and Quarter Master Serjeant, for their baggage.

4. The scale of carriage equipment laid down in the General Orders, No. 360, 2nd December, 1824, as regards European Troops, is cancelled.

5. Married Soldiers requiring additional carriage beyond that allowed for twenty seers, will invariably make their own arrangements. Indents upon the Commissariat for carriage for extra baggage are not to be complied with.

6. The Governor General is further pleased to direct, that the European Troops of the Army of the Sutledge, shall receive the allowance as per margin, for the expense they have incurred for the transport of their baggage since the 10th of December, 1845, the day on which the Army took the field.

Regimental Serjeant Major.	Rs. 4 As. 8 a Month.	incurred for the transport of their
Regimental Qr. Mr. Serjt.	Rs. 4 As. 8 do. do.	
Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates.	Rs. 1 As. 4 do. do.	

IV.

REGARDING CARRIAGE FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE SICK.

[10] G. O. G. G. No. 133, 9TH JULY, 1830.

1. The Governor General in Council, has been pleased to revise the scale of Doolie Establishment attached to Native Regiments, and to fix one Doolie as the complement of each Corps in cantonments, whether Cavalry, Infantry of the Line, or Irregular Horse, with the exception hereafter specified.

2. Instead of a Doolie with each Regiment, three Doolies only, with bearers, are to be maintained for the station of Barrackpoor: these are to be under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon, who will dispose of them in such manner as will render their services most readily available for all public calls.

3. The Doolie Bearers attached to the Nusseeree, Sirmoor, and Kumaon Battalions, are to be paid up and discharged; also those at the Hospitals of Monghyr and Buxar, and at the posts of Adjy Gurh, Callinger, and Dwarka.

4. The employment in Cantonments of Sirdar bearers with the Doolies of Native Corps being deemed superfluous, the whole of this class so employed, are to be paid up and discharged, and a set in Cantonments will hereafter consist of five bearers, of whom one will be designated Mate, and receive an extra allowance of one Rupee per mensem, sharing however in the usual labour of the set.

5. On ordinary occasions of march, such as during the relief of Corps, two Doolies, with bearers, are to be allowed to

each Native Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry, and as more conducive to the comfort and satisfaction of patients, who may fall sick on the route, than Doolies, limited as they hitherto have been in number, good Hackeries are in part to be substituted for them: in addition to the two Doolies, each Corps will march from Cantonments with one Hackery, adding to the number as the sick may require more carriage, to the extent if necessary, of one Hackery for every two Troops of Companies; beyond which, unless under very urgent circumstances, carriage for the conveyance of the sick is not to be entertained. IV [10]

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[11] A. G. C. No. 604, 29TH APRIL, 1831.

1. I am directed by the C. C. to inform you, that in the event of a Regiment being detached on service, or with a probability of being so employed, the occasional employment of Doolies with it, has been sanctioned by Government.

2. Under the abovementioned contingency, the Commissariat Officer is authorized to order Doolies, on being required to do so by you, in the proportion of one to each Company; or even in ordinary occasions of movement, if suitable Hackeries cannot be procured.

3. The Hackeries, which it is the intention of Government, should be used on these occasions, are the large species of Hackeries, capable of conveying from six to ten men with ease, and comfort, with straw for bedding, which is procurable in every village; they are generally with sirkee coverings, and when they are not so, the covering can be provided at a trifling expense, which you will authorize the Commissariat Officer to incur.

IV [12] [12] A. G. C. No. 621, 2ND MAY, 1831.

1. The C. C. adverting to the possibility of instances occurring in which extraordinary means of conveyance may be necessary for the care and safety of the sick on a march, in prosecution of a relief, or on ordinary changes of Quarters, has directed me to inform you that he expects, that the Medical Officer in charge of a Regiment will represent this necessity, whenever it may occur, to the Officer Commanding the Corps, who on such occasions will exercise, on his own responsibility, a discretionary power in ordering a suitable conveyance to be provided.

2. The order to be transmitted to Head Quarters, for the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with a copy of the Surgeon's Report, on which it is grounded.

[13] G. O. V. P. No. 96, 18TH JUNE, 1832.

At the recommendation of the Medical Board, the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council, is pleased to direct, that the proportion of Doolies to be allowed to European Troops, when marching upon ordinary occasions of relief, shall in future be one Doolie for every 20 men.

[14] G. O. G. G. No. 25, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1833.

With reference to General Orders, No. 96, of the 18th June 1832, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct that the full proportion of Doolies, be in future allowed to European Troops, when marching on ordinary occasions of relief, to or from the stations of Saugor, Mhow, and Nusseerabad.

V.

REGARDING CARRIAGE FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF CAMP EQUIPAGE AND STORES.

[15] G. O. G. G. No. 346, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1824.

With reference to Sections 79, and 122, Chap. XIV. last code, the following alterations will be made in the allotment of cattle, for the conveyance of the Camp Equipage of the Native Troops.

For a Regiment of Infantry,	Camels.
2 Serjeants' Tents,	2
48 Sepoys' Pauls, at 2 to each camel,	24
Spare,	3
Total for a Battalion of 10 Companies,	29

and for all other Corps, in proportion to their strength and formation.

2. The proportion of elephants for the Camp Equipage of each Native Corps of 10 Companies, is raised from six to seven.

3. The allotment of cattle now made, will beside the Camp Equipage, admit of the transport of the watch cloaks, belonging to the Native Corps, if equally divided amongst them, at the rate of 2 camels per Company.

[16] G. O. G. G. No. 114, 30TH MAY, 1829.

1. The Governor General in Council, is pleased to enact with reference to the 5th Clause of G. O. No. 50, of the 23rd

V [16] February last, the following Regulations for the supply and carriage of bazar medicines, and necessaries required for European and Native Hospitals.

2. The permanent establishment of servants for Native Hospitals, to continue as detailed in the Regulation of 1816; an addition to the pay of the Head Sweeper, of Sonat Rupees 2 per mensem is authorized, on condition of his providing for a regular supply of leeches, for the use of which he will be paid at the usual rate of the station.

3. Indents prepared agreeably to the annexed form, are to be presented as early after the 1st of each month as practicable. To facilitate the final adjustment of the accounts, the Commissariat will prepare, from the Monthly Indents, a list of the articles supplied, with the cost of each. To this document will be affixed, 1st, the signature of the Commissariat Officer, in proof of the correctness of the charges. 2nd, that of the Medical Officer, in acknowledgment of the receipt of the articles specified.

4. Wood for Native Hospitals, to be supplied daily if required; but it is expected that the consumption in each Hospital will not exceed 10 seers per diem.

5. Stationery to be indented for quarterly, the register and other books, to be of good Country and China paper, Europe Foolscap only to be used in returns, and correspondence.

6. All indents for medicines, necessaries, or stationery, to be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division.

7. The following carriage, is allowed for the conveyance of Europe and Country medicines, with all other necessaries.

V [16]

A Brigade of Horse Artillery. A Regiment of Dragoons. A Battalion of Foot Artillery, or A Regiment of European Infantry.	Two camels, one hackery, and one bangy-wallah, for all purposes, the conveyance of clothing excepted.
A Regiment of Native Cavalry, or Infantry.	One camel, and one bangy-wallah.

DETACHMENTS.

One or two Troops of Horse Artillery. One to four do. of Dragoons. One to four Cos. of European Artillery, or Infantry. A detachment of from 100 to 400 Europeans.	One camel and one bangy-wallah.
All smaller detachments, when a Medical Officer, European or Native is attached.	1 bangy-wallah.

8. In the lower Provinces, two bullocks to be allowed in lieu of one camel.

9. Camel trunks, and camp baskets, (Petarahs) to be provided by the Commissariat at the public expense.

10. The camels for the conveyance of medicines, &c., to form part of the regular permanent Establishment.

[17] G. O. G. G. No. 253, 4th December, 1829.

The following Statement shewing the equipment of Camp equipage and cattle, to be in future allowed to the several Troops and Companies of Artillery, as recommended by the Military Board, is published for general information.

		Names of Stores.	Horses.	Commist. Camels.	Bullocks.	Remarks.
Horse Artillery.	European Troop. Personal Equipment.	Staff Serjeant's tent, .. A	0	0	0	A For the Staff Serjeant, allowed in G. G. O. 24th June 1825, Apothecary, Steward, and Hospital Apprentices, G. O. 18th March, 1839.
		7 Tents Private N. P., .. B				
		1 .. .. do. C				
		1 .. .. do. .. .... D				
		1 .. .. do. .. .... E				
		1 .. .. do. .. .... A				
		11	0	16½	0	B For 6 Serjeants, .. Allowed in G. 6 Corporals, .. G. O. 4th Aug. 10 Bombardiers, .. 1809.
		2 Pauls for lascars, ... G	0	1	0	2 Eur. Farriers, .. Allowed in G. 2 Do. Rough Riders, G. O. 24th June 1825.
		3 Days' gram, ...	0	11	0	
		Pawlins, ...	0	1	0	2 Trumpeters, .. Allowed in G. 80 Gunners, .. G. O. 4th Aug. 1809.
		Troop Stores, ...	0	3	0	
		Small Arm ammunition, ..	0	1	0	
		Rum, ...	0	1	0	
		Spare, ...	0	4	0	C For the Quarter Guard.
		Quarter Master's cart, H	0	0	5	
	Material Equipment.	4 guns and 2 howitzers, at 14 each, ...	84	0	0	D do. Rear Guard.
		6 Ammunition carriages at 8 each, ..	48	0	0	E do. Hospital.
		4 do. do. at 7 each, ..	28	0	0	A Apothecary and Steward's Stores, ... G. O. P. C. 18th March 1839.
		2 Trumpeters, 2 Farriers, 1 Native Doctor, 2 Rough Riders, 1 Staff Serjeant and 1 Saddler,	9	0	0	G For the Lascars, allowed in G. G. O 28th Aug. 1822. 1 Havildar, 2 Naiks, 24 Privates, (increased to 30 when on actual service, by G. G. O. 6th Nov. 1813.)
		1 Store cart with limber,	0	0	7	
			169	40	12	H Only when marching or proceeding on service, carts to be supplied from Magazines, cattle by Commissariat.
	Native Troop. Personal Equipment.	2 Staff Serjeant's Tents, I	0	2	0	
		1½ Tents Sepoys, of 4 Pauls each N. P., J	0	0	0	I For the Staff Serjeant, and Farrier Serjeant, allowed in G. G. O. 24th June 1825.
		¼ .. .. do. C	0	0	0	
		¼ .. .. do. .. .... D	0	0	0	
		¼ .. .. do. .. .... E	0	0	0	
		¼ .. .. do. .. .... K	0	0	0	J For 6 Havildars, .. Allowed in G. 6 Naiks, .. G. O. 22d Sept. 1817.
		2½ or 10 Pauls.	0	5	0	2 Rough Riders, Allowed in G. G. O. 14th Oct. 1817.
		2 Pauls for lascars, ... G	0	1	0	2 Trumpeters, Allowed in G. G. O. 22d Sept. 1817.
		3 Days' gram, ...	0	11	0	2 Farriers, Allowed in G. G. O. 24th June 1825.
		Pawlins, ...	0	1	0	90 Troopers, Allowed in G. G. O. 14th Oct. 1817.
		Troop stores, ...	0	3	0	
		Small Arm ammunition, ..	0	1	0	
		Spare, ...	0	2	0	
		Quarter Master's cart, H	0	0	5	
	Material Equipment.	4 guns and 2 howitzers, at 14 each, ..	84	0	0	K For Laboratory stores.
		6 Ammunition carriages, at 8 each, ..	48	0	0	
		4 do. do. at 7 each, ..	28	0	0	
		2 Trumpeters, 2 Farriers, 1 Native Doctor, 2 Rough Riders, and 2 Staff Serjeants, ..	9	0	0	
		1 Store cart with limber,	0	0	7	
			169	26	12	

[17] G. O. G. G. No. 253; 4TH DECEMBER, 1829.

									Names of Stores.	Horses.	Commissariat Camels.	Bullocks.	Remarks.
FOOT ARTILLERY.	Material Equipment of Field Batteries.	Personal Equipment.	European Company.						4 Staff Serjeant's tents. A 7 Tents Privates N. P. B 1 .. .. do. .. .. C 1 .. .. do. .. .. D 1 .. .. do. .. .. E 1 .. .. do. .. .. M 1 .. .. do. .. .. N 1 .. .. do. .. .. A		1		B For 5 Serjeants. .. 5 Corporals. .. 10 Bombardiers. 2 Drummers... 80 Gunners. .. } Letter Court of Directors, 8th June, 1796, and G. G. O. 1st September 1818. M For the Magazine Guard, with Seige Train.
									13	0	18	0	N For the Quarter Master, Park, Bullock, and Bildar Serjeants, of a Detachment of one or more Companies, when these Non-Commissioned Officers are authorized and appointed.
									2 Pauls for Lascars. .. O 1 do. for Hospital. .. Rum. .. .. Spare. .. .. Quarter Master's cart, H	0 0 0 0 0	1 ¼ 1 2 0	0 0 0 0 5	O For 1 Native Officer. 2 Havildars. .. 2 Naiks. .. .. 40 Privates. .. } Allowed in G. G. O. 22nd July, 1824.
										0	24	5	
				Native Company.					1½ Tents Sepoys, of 4 Pauls each, N. P. .. P ¼ .. .. do. .. .. C ¼ .. .. do. .. .. D ¼ .. .. do. .. .. E ¼ .. .. do. .. .. M				P For 1 Subadar. .. .. 2 Jemadars. .. .. 8 Havildars. .. 8 Naiks. .. .. 2 Drummers. .. } Allowed in G. G. O. 1st September 1818.
									2½ or 10 Pauls.	0	5	0	104 Privates, allowed in G. G. O. 24th June, 1847.
									Spare. .. .. Quarter Master's carts. H	0 0	1 0	0 5	
										0	6	5	
					Horse Draft.				4 Guns and 2 Howitzers, at 6 each. .. .. .. 6 Ammunition carriages at 6 each.	36 36	0 0	0 0	
									Spare. .. .. 1 Tent Private N. P. .. Q Gram for 84 horses, for 3 days. .. .. Pawlins for Harness. .. Troop Stores. .. .. .. Spare. .. .. Store cart, with limber...	12 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 6 1 3 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 7	Q For Laboratory Stores.
										84	13	7	
									4 Spare ammunition carriages, at 6 each. R	0	0	24	R This is allowed only upon occasions of the Battery taking the field, or when at detached stations beyond the Frontier of the Company's or King of Oude's territories, and at Loodianah. The spare ammunition carriages to be supplied by Magazines, and cattle by the Commissariat, to all Batteries, moving beyond the Company's or King of Oude's territories.
										84	13	31	
					Bullock Draft.				4 Guns at 8 each. .. .. 2 Howitzers at 8 each. .. 6 Ammunition carriages at 6 each. .. .. 1 Store cart, with limber. Spare. .. .. Tent Private N. P. .. Q	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 2	32 16 36 7 15 0	
										0	2	106	
									4 Spare ammunition carriages at 6 each. R	0	0	24	
										0	2	130	

VI.

REGARDING CARRIAGE FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF SPARE ARMS.

[18] G. O. G. G. No. 248, 22ND NOVEMBER, 1828.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, having had under his consideration, that the public purposes for which Quarter Master's carts are employed, do not by any means authorize the expense at which they are maintained, has been pleased to determine, that they shall be withdrawn from all corps, to which they are now attached.

2. On the publication of this Order, Commanding Officers of Stations or Regiments will direct, that the Quarter Master's carts with every corps under their command, not included in the General Relief now in progress, be immediately forwarded to the nearest Magazine: on the close of the month, in which they may be received in store, all allowances connected with them shall cease.

3. Corps included in the General Relief, with exception of the 47th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding by sea, will retain their carts till they reach their new destinations, when they will be forwarded into store; and, as before prescribed, all allowances connected with them shall cease on the close of the month in which they are received.

4. To provide for the conveyance of the arms of the sick, in all future movements of Cavalry or Infantry Regiments, from which Quarter Master's carts are now withdrawn, Officers commanding corps, are authorized to direct one or two substantial hackeries of the ordinary build of the country, to be entertained as circumstances may require. These hackeries are to be

VI [18] taken into pay and discharged on the same dates as are observed in regard to all other extra establishments required, consequent on such movements.

5. The pawlins attached to Quarter Master's carts, are to be retained with corps, and employed as formerly, in protecting the arms of the sick, from rain and exposure, while lodged in the hired hackeries, on a line of march. These pawlins will be renewed on indent, when reported unserviceable by a Committee of Survey, and are to be borne on the Quarter Master's Returns furnished to the Military Board.

6. For the occasional purposes on which Quarter Master's carts have been employed while in cantonments, Commanding Officers are authorized to sanction the hire of a hackery when necessary, the expense of which, as well as of the hackeries required for the conveyance of the arms of the sick on a line of march, shall be drawn in a contingent Bill, duly vouched, and countersigned.

VII.

REGARDING CARRIAGE FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF CLOTHING.

[19] G. O. G. G, 10TH MARCH, 1821.

In cases when public cattle cannot with convenience be furnished for the conveyance of Army clothing to its destination in the interior of the country, Officers commanding stations and posts are authorized to pass Indents on the Commissariat for such carriage as may appear to be absolutely necessary on this account, the expense of which will be charged to the off-reckoning fund.

[20] G. O. G. G. 6TH OCTOBER, 1821.

Occasions having occurred, where losses have been sustained from persons entrusted with the custody and charge of Army clothing and clothing stores, under transport by water from Calcutta not obtaining that assistance in cases of difficulty, from the Officers of Government, which should always be readily afforded, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve that all Judges, Magistrates, Collectors or other Civil Functionaries, and all Military Officers commanding posts or stations, when applied to by such persons, shall consider it their special duty to grant them due aid and assistance, in any difficulties under which they may labor in transporting clothing stores to their destination; drawing bills on the Agent for the 2nd Division of Army clothing in Calcutta, for any money advanced or expences incurred by them on this account.

VIII.

REGARDING THE HIRE, PAYMENT, AND DETENTION OF CARRIAGE, COOLIES, &c.

[21] G. O. G. G. 18TH NOVEMBER, 1820.

1. All Officers in whatever branch of the service employed, having occasion for the hire of temporary establishments of draft or carriage cattle, hackeries, bearers, coolies, artificers or laborers, which can only be procured by sending to a distance from the place at which they are required, shall in every such contingency pay the full rate of daily or monthly hire, from the date of actual entertainment for whatever may be so called for, to be vouched by the Certificate of the Commanding Officer on the spot that the *grounds* for such distant application had been explained to his satisfaction at the time by the Staff, Executive, or other Officer, by whom the disbursement is made.

2. The expense which it may be indispensably necessary to incur on the occasions contemplated by the foregoing directions is to be invariably exhibited in contingency bills (under the head of road charges) duly attested and transmitted to the Military Board for adjustment.

3. The present order will be understood to provide (on the same principle) for return hire back to the places of entertainment at half rates, in cases where it can be satisfactorily shewn that the parties were precluded the means of obtaining employment, on such return, for their cattle, carriages, &c.

4. In all cases of cattle, or carriage, &c., being employed to accompany Troops on the public service, their full rate

of hire, shall not be effected by ordinary halts, made to give the Troops their usual rest, or under any circumstances of stress of weather; but in order to provide for Troops halting in situations for a succession of days under circumstances which render the continuance of their cattle, carriage, &c., necessary in view to their ultimate destination, the Officers by whom such establishment are employed, will make it their business to effect agreement with the proprietors for half rates, or mookaummee hire, according to the general usages of the country. VIII [21]

[22] G. O. G. G. 4TH OCTOBER, 1822.

The particular attention of Officers in command of Divisions, Stations, &c., of the Army, is called to General Orders of the 18th November 1820, respecting the hire of temporary establishments of draft or carriage cattle, hackeries, bearers, coolies, artificers or laborers; and on all such occasions, the Commissariat Officer is to present to the Officer commanding, a Certificate in the following form, for his signature, which Certificate is to be invariably transmitted with the Commissariat Officer's bills, as authority for making the charge in his accounts.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

I do hereby certify, in pursuance of a General Order by the Governor General, of 18th November, 1820, that the necessity of sending into the adjacent country to procure the undermentioned (hackeries, draught or carriage bullocks, bearers, coolies, or laborers of any description, as the case may be) to comply with, Indent for the transport of (Ordnance or other stores, as the case may be,) to as directed in Station Orders of has been explained to my satisfaction, by in executive charge of this Division of the Commissariat.

Number.	Description of wheel carriage, cattle, bearers or coolies entertained.	Places at which entertained on the 9th of the month.	Pergunnahs.	Distance from the Station or Magazine; computed miles.	Days journey from whence entertained.	Date of arrival at Station or Magazine.	Date of despatch to their destination.	Remarks.
10	Hackeries of 4 bullocks each.	Hatrass.	Coel.	32	3	12th	15th	Have to cross the Jumna.
4	of 3 do. do.	Sasney.	do.	41	4	13th	15th	Ditto ditto.
8	of 2 do. do.	Allygurh.	do.	40	4	13th	15th	
20	Bullocks, draught (pair.)							
50	carriage.							
100	bunjarrahs.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	
100	Rewarry camels.							
60	Bearers...							
10	Coolies...							

[23] G. O. C. C. 29TH JANUARY, 1838. VIII [23]

It has been represented by the Civil Officers of the Government that distress and inconvenience have been occasioned in the country, denominated the "Jungle Muhals" (in the vicinity of part of the new road, from Burdwan towards Benares,) by demands having been made by Troops marching through it, for coolies and hackeries, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief therefore directs, that in future, Officers in command of Regiments, or Detachments, will take care to supply themselves with the requisite means of transport to Burdwan and Sherghotty respectively, so that no demands may be made on the villages in the newly settled country referred to.

[24] G. O. G. G. No. 40, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1841.

1. Considerable inconvenience having been found to arise from the detention of hackeries furnished to Troops on march, and from their having been compelled to proceed beyond the distance for which they were originally engaged, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, is pleased to establish the following Rule, as a supplement to the General Orders, No. 15, 21st January, 1833, (See No. 1.)

2. In all cases when hackeries are furnished to Troops marching, or for any other public purpose, by the Commissariat Department, such hackeries shall in all practicable cases be unloaded and set at liberty on the day of their arrival at their destination; and shall be exempted from seizure or molestation thereafter, in order to admit of their returning home.

IX.

REGARDING THE EMPLOYMENT OF PUBLIC CATTLE.

[25] A. G. C. No. 1647, 30TH MAY, 1828.

1. It has lately been brought to the notice of the C. C. that some of the public cattle have been irregularly employed by Officers in command of Out-posts, for their own use; and in one instance the camels were so ill treated, that ten of them were rendered unserviceable.

2. LORD COMBERMERE is persuaded that such instances are rare, but His Excellency has commanded me to request that you will instruct the Commissariat Officer in your Division to bring to your knowledge any instances of similar abuse of the public cattle which may occur, when you will either issue such orders as the case may require, or if necessary, bring the subject under His Excellency's notice.

[26] A. G. C. No. 1902, 24TH NOVEMBER, 1831.

It has been brought to the notice of the C. C. that on the march of a Regiment of Light Cavalry in furtherance of the present relief, an Indent presented by the Officer commanding the Corps for public camels for the carriage of head and heel chains on the ground of sickness amongst the grass cutters, was passed by the Officer commanding the station; I am directed by His Excellency to request that all applications for public cattle, not authorized by the Regulations of the service which may be presented for your signature, be rejected.

X.

FORBIDDING THE SEIZURE OF SUPPLIES, ARTIZANS, BEGAREES, COOLIES, HACKERIES, AND CATTLE.

[27] G. O. C. C. 7TH APRIL, 1814.

The several Rules and Regulations, prohibiting the seizure of articles of supply, of coolies, hackeries and cattle, though especially referring to the Company's territories, are also to be considered applicable to the Seik territories, between the Jumna and Sutledge, and generally to all countries in which the Company's Troops may be employed, and His Excellency expects that the greatest attention will be paid to rules, the strict enforcement of which in every situation, is essential to the welfare of the inhabitants of the country and to the character and reputation of the Army.

[28] A. G. C. No. 1345, 21ST MAY, 1818.

1. It having come to the knowledge of the C. C. that frequent and distressing complaints have been made by the inhabitants of the countries newly occupied by British Troops, or through which parties of our Troops, or individuals have occasion to pass, to or from their posts, of outrages committed, on occasions of Officers proceeding singly through the country, as well as by small escorts; while it is universally admitted, that no complaints arose when the Troops were moving collectively through the districts alluded to, and the C. C. having reason to believe, that these complaints are too well founded, H. E. desires you will give the most positive orders, to all under your command, as well as to all Officers, or others passing through

or near to your post, to abstain from taking upon themselves to press the inhabitants, to serve as begarees or in any other way molesting them.

2. Officers ought to be provided, when going to join Corps in the field, with permanent carriage for all necessary baggage, and are expected to be independent of begarees hired from stage to stage; should an Officer be accidentally reduced to the necessity of having recourse to that mode of transporting any part of his bagagge, application should be made to the constituted authority on the spot, for the aid required, and the due payment of the full hire of the people furnished, settled to the satisfaction of the parties.

3. Commanding Officers of Corps, should be enjoined to be very particular in cautioning all small escorts against the irregular practice of pressing begarees out of the villages, and a severe example must be made of the first non-commissioned Officer, who offends in this way.

[29] G. O. G. G. 24TH MARCH, 1820.

1. Whereas an unwarranted practice prevails in several provinces under the Government, of forcibly pressing certain classes of the inhabitants of towns and villages, under the denomination of begarees or coolies, for the purpose of carrying baggage or other loads from stage to stage, or village to village. Notice is hereby given that the continuance of this practice is henceforth strictly prohibited throughout the dominions, under the Presidency of Fort William.

2. All public Functionaries, Civil and Military, are requested to aid and assist in carrying this prohibition into complete effect.

3. All Military Officers are directed to refrain, and restrain those under their command or control, from any attempt, to press coolies or begarees, also to desist from seeking the aid of the Civil Authorities for such a purpose, and further to reject such aid if proffered. X [29]

4. All Civil Officers are enjoined to pay implicit attention to this prohibition, with respect to themselves, and those under their control, as well as all Europeans and Natives, who are considered as British subjects, or may be enjoying the protection of the British Government, and moreover to refuse compliance with any requisitions or applications from any quarter whatever tending to a violation of these Orders.

5. It is hereby further declared, that the offer or actual delivery of any sum of money by way of compensation to individuals who may be pressed or compelled, to carry burthens, will not be held to justify or to excuse the violation of these Orders; and that all persons who may employ threats or menaces, for the purpose of obtaining the services of coolies or begarees will subject themselves to the penalties of the Law, and to the severe displeasure of Government, as fully as if they had used actual force.

6. The prohibition hereby announced with respect to the British Dominions, is to be considered as in equal force for the conduct of all persons in the service of the British Government within the territories of Foreign Powers.

7. The present Order is not intended to affect the authorized provisions which now exist, or may hereafter be found necessary relative to the regulated supply of porters in the mountainous portions of the British Dominions in the North Western Frontier, wherein other species of conveyance may not be procurable.

XI.

REGARDING COMPENSATION FOR INJURY DONE TO CROPS.

[30] G. O. V. P. No. 128, 5TH AUGUST, 1831.

1. The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council, is pleased to direct that on all future occasions of the march of Troops, whenever from an unavoidable encroachment of a Camp on cultivated lands, the crops within its limits or in its immediate vicinity shall be injured or destroyed, a compensation equal to the loss sustained be paid on the spot, to the actual sufferer or sufferers by the Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department, attached to the force, and in cases of the movements of single Corps, by the Quarter Master of the Regiment, in concert with the Native Civil Officer deputed by the Collector of the district to attend the Camp.

2. A Statement of all such payments prepared according to the annexed form accompanied by the requisite Receipts and Vouchers and by a duly attested Contingent Bill for the amount disbursed, is to be transmitted monthly to the Quarter Master General of the Army, by whom the Bill on being found correct will be countersigned and returned to the drawer, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Pay Department for final adjustment.

3. Such advances as may be required to meet the object above contemplated will be made by the Commissariat Officer, European or Native, attached to the Troops, in Camp, under the written authority of the Officer Commanding.

4. Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department, and Regimental Quarter Masters, will be particularly careful in taking up ground for Detachments or Corps, to select those spots where the least possible damage will be sustained ; and it is hoped and expected, that in the movements of single Regiments or of smaller parties, sites for encampment will generally be found where injury to crops or cultivated fields may be altogether avoided.

FORM OF STATEMENT.

Statement of sums disbursed, from the to the of 18 on account of compensation for injury done to Crops, by the camp of the force under Command of en route from to

Zillah.	Pergunnah.	Mouzah.	Names of the cultivators.	Quantity of land injured.	Description of crops.	Amount compensation.	When paid.	Remarks.
Benares.	Gungapoor.	Saria Mohun.	Shadoollah Khan.		Paddy, urhur, gram or whatever the crop may be.			On receipt of individuals as appended.
		Thuthra near Tamoshabad.	Ramjewun Burrear.					
Allahabad.	Jhonore.	Unjunun.	Shree Gholam Tewarry.					
"	"	"	Pullot Doolin.					
"	"	"	Muta Dial.					
"	"	"	Doorga Pundit.					

A. B.,

Asst. Qr. Mr. General.

C. D.,

Commanding.

XI [31] CIRCULAR ORDER OF THE NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, N. W. P.

No. 1364.

August 24th, 1844.

TO THE MAGISTERIAL AUTHORITIES,
IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

1. It is believed that Commissariat Officers, on the formation of large Camps, and the aggregation of large bodies of Troops, have been in the habit of requiring the intervention of Magisterial authority, in procuring the attendance of trades-people and artificers, of various denominations, to accompany such Camps *without remuneration*, asserting that they must trust to their chance of private employment, while with the Camps, for their recompense; with such requisitions, Magistrates have ordinarily complied without objection and reference to the illegality and injustice of such impressment.

2. The subject having been recently brought to the notice of the Court, and represented to Government; the Military Board were requested to prevent the Magistrates being called upon to enforce the attendance of artificers and trades-people in Military Camps, or to explain the principle, on which the practice rested, and they have in the subjoined letter (which is published for general information,) disclaimed all participation therein, adding that "the impressment of men whether for bazars or other purposes, is strictly prohibited.".

3. Magistrates are accordingly requested to observe, that all requisitions of the nature above described are discountenanced by the Military Board, that compliance therewith is denounced as "illegal and unjust," and that the responsibility of withholding such compliance from applications for the illegal exercise of their authority, devolves upon them solely and entirely. The

practice of pressing trades-people and artizans to follow Military Camps, with or without remuneration is hereby strictly interdicted; and the Magisterial authorities will be careful in future to exert their official influence, in aid of the Commissariat Officers, only in such mode and measure, as may be consistent with the requirements and directions of law. XI [31]

Copy of Letter No. 1, *dated* 16*th July*, 1844, *from the Military Board, to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces.*

HON'BLE SIR,

"We beg to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary THORNTON's letter, No. 2275, of the 15th ultimo, with its accompanying copy, of a communication from the Court of Nizamut Adawlut and enclosures, on the subject of compelling artizans and trades-people to follow Military Camps, and in reply to state, that we consider the practice brought to notice, altogether illegal and unjust, and one, in which we beg to disclaim any participation. The impressment of men, whether for bazars or other purposes, is strictly prohibited, and it is not our wish, nor we safely assert, that of the Commissariat, that it should be continued any longer."

Commissariat Department.

2. "The Magistrate of states, that the practice in question is illegal, and yet acknowledges, that he or his predecessors have, for a series of years, been in the habit of so acting illegally on the mere request of a Commissariat Officer. We would suggest, that the Magistrate be advised, that it rests entirely with himself to refuse compliance with any application, for the illegal exercise of his authority."

(Signed)

G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Register.

AGRA,
The 24th August, 1844.

XII.

REGARDING GUIDES, AND HURKARUS.

[32] G. O. G. G. 7TH OCTOBER, 1824.

1. Adverting to the 6th para. of G. O., 12th August last, No. 231, connected with the abolition of the allowance for guides and hurkarus in certain situations, it is hereby directed, that on all occasion of the march of Detachments or Corps on service, or on ordinary duties, the guides and hurkarus necessary shall be provided by the Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department, attached to the Division, District or Force, under the rules heretofore existing, relative to the Guide and Intelligence branch of the Department, and all Corps or Detachments marching within the circle of such Officer's duty shall be supplied by him, with hurkarus and guides as necessary, under the orders of the General or other Officer commanding.

2. In situations where Corps or Detachments moving have not the aid of an Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department, the requisite guides and hurkarus shall be furnished under the orders of the Commanding Officer, by the Quarter Master or other Acting Staff, (if less than a wing, by the Officer commanding the Detachment,) who will, at the end of the march, or monthly, transmit his contingent Bill, on honor, for the amount disbursed to the Quarter Master General if below Allahabad, or to his Deputy in the field, if at or above that station: the countersignature of either of those Officers, that the charge appears reasonable and moderate, shall be sufficient authority for its discharge by the Pay Master of the Division.

3. For guides and intelligence on active service, and rewards for secret service, in all cases where there is no Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department to regulate this duty un-

der the Orders of the Officer commanding, the Interpreters and Quarter Masters of Corps, or other senior Staff Officers, shall be employed to conduct it, and disburse all payments, which they will certify on the bills, countersigned by the Commanding Officers; these bills will be handed up separately, through the Quarter Master.General's Department, for the orders of Government on the conclusion of the service, or monthly, as the case may require. XII [32]

4. This order to have retrospective effect from the 1st of May last.

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[33] G. O. C. C. 14TH NOVEMBER, 1838.

1. An instance having been brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, where an Officer commanding a Corps marching up the Dooab by a well known and made road, has submitted a bill for guides, when, His Excellency is of opinion, they could not have been necessary, he deems the present a proper opportunity for calling the attention of Commanding Officers to this subject, and for requesting they will exercise their discretion, and hire guides, only when the nature of the country renders such assistance necessary; and not, as in the instance alluded to, incur a needless expense to Government when travelling over a road that is so well known.

2. Other instances have been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief where a number of guides have been hired, which no circumstances could render necessary.

XIII.

REGARDING FERRY BOATS, AND TEMPORARY BRIDGES.

[34] G. O. G. G. 1st August, 1808.

The Governor General in Council observing, that the rules prescribed by General Order of the 3rd May 1794, *(see Greene's Code, p. 29, Art. 31 to 34)* for the guidance of Officers commanding single Corps, or Detachments of Troops, while marching from station to station have not been sufficiently attended to; His Lordship in Council, in conformity to the tenor of those orders, is pleased to direct, that whenever Detachments of Troops or single Corps are marching, the Commanding Officers thereof apply in practicable cases to the Collectors of the Company's districts, through which they may pass, who will take the requisite measures to provide boats, and the necessary accommodations, for crossing the Troops and baggage over any rivers or nullahs, which may intersect their line of march: that no impediment or delay may arise, Commanding Officers are directed to inform the Collectors of the time when they expect to arrive at any river or nullah, where assistance will be required.

[35] G. O. G. G. 30th March, 1810.

The Vice President in Council resolves, that in future, Bills of Officers, containing charges for transporting Troops across rivers or in any respect connected therewith, will be subject to total rejection unless accompanied by a document, shewing that they had applied to the Collectors for assistance without being able to obtain it.

[36] G. O. V. P. 28TH OCTOBER, 1817. XIII [36]

The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders, that the following description of persons and establishments have been exempted from the payment of tolls at the public ferries.

1. Military Officers with their servants and baggage when travelling on their private affairs, and Native Soldiers going on or returning from leave of absence.

2. The servants and baggage of a Military Officer when the Officer himself is not with them. Supplies in transit to such Officer, and his cattle when sent out for forage or fodder.

3. The carriages, cattle, and porters, employed in the conveyance of public treasure, or of public property of every description, including all supplies for the Commissariat, and the public investment, and all materials for public works, except such as may be executed by contract.

4. All cattle provided for the victualling department of the Commissariat.

5. All public cattle, (elephants, camels and oxen,) when sent out for fodder, or in any other situation, when they may not form a part of a Detachment of Troops, and the remount horses of the Cavalry, in their progress to the Regiments to which they may be allotted.

6. The public grass-cutters, and their cattle, when sent out for forage. With a view to guard against abuse, it is directed that the servants of Officers when not in attendance on their masters, shall invariably be furnished with certificates, stating their names, and the number and description of cattle, carriages, &c., under their charge. In the event of servants

XIII [37] not being furnished with such certificates, they will be subject to the payment of the established toll.

[37] G. O. G. G. 29th MAY 1819.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provision of G. G. O., of the 28th October 1817, to battalion bazar bunnyahs, who are to be exempted in future from the payment of toll at the public ferries, upon producing regular certificates from the Officer commanding the Corps to which they may be attached, of their being registered bunnyahs of his Bazar.

[38] GOVERNMENT LETTER No. 70, 8TH OCTOBER 1832.

All Ferry charges incurred in crossing Troops, Camp followers, and Military stores, to be in the first instance inspected in the department of the Quarter Master General of the Army, who in forwarding them to the Audit Office, will remark upon all extravagant, unauthorized, or unusual charges. Magistrates are accordingly directed to forward all such charges incurred in their districts, to the Quarter Master General, and not as heretofore, to the Military Auditor General.

[39] G. O. C. C. 10TH APRIL, 1841.

Under instructions from Government consequent on a communication from the Court of Directors, His Excellency the Commander-in Chief calls the special attention of Officers of Mounted Corps to the necessity which exists on the occasion of their requiring boats for the transport of horses across rivers for timely notice being given to the Civil authorities to ensure the presence at the different ferries of boats suitable for the purpose.

XIV.

REGARDING THE PASSAGE OF FLEETS OF BOATS.

[40] EXTRACT FROM G. O. G. G. 25TH JULY, 1805.

1. Officers commanding Detachments of Troops, as well as Officers, Conductors, or other persons in charge of stores, proceeding to the Upper Provinces by water, are directed to pay the strictest attention to the various orders which have from time to time been published to the Army, for the conduct of Detachments marching through the country, or proceeding by water, particularly to the *(latter part of the)* Regulation XI. of the Governor General in Council, of 1805, for securing the inhabitants of the country from molestation or oppression, and prohibiting sepoys, lascars, and public followers being sent into villages for the purpose of procuring provisions, and of pressing coolies and dandies.

2. The different Civil Officers of Government, being instructed to furnish every assistance to forward fleets of boats employed in the public service, and to provide for the wants of the Troops embarked on, and of the people attached to them, such assistance will always be afforded on proper application from the Officer or person in charge of boats, to the Magistrates or Collectors, or to their respective subordinate Native Officers, in the different towns and villages, remote from the residence of the principal Civil authority in the district; and to whom Officers and persons in charge of fleets of boats, will accordingly apply when requiring assistance either in men or supplies of any kind; such applications are to be accompanied by the amount of the hire of the dandies, coolies, &c., and the value of the articles required in order to obviate the necessity of having recourse to forcible measures and all pretexts for retarding the public service.

XIV [40] 3. And, with a view to enable the Magistrates of districts situated on either banks of the rivers Hooghly and Ganges, to take timely measures for forwarding an object of such importance to the public interests, as the transportation of stores and supplies for the service of the Army; Officers and Conductors, in charge of fleets of store boats, are hereby directed in all cases to give previous notice (in the manner prescribed, respecting Troops proceeding by land,) to the Magistrates and Collectors of their approach, and what assistance, if any, they are likely to require, and in what particular places, in order that the necessary instructions may be sent to the police Darogahs, and head men of villages, on the banks of rivers to afford the same.

4. Magistrates will report the names of Officers commanding Detachments proceeding by water or in charge of fleets of store boats, by whose soldiers, lascars, or followers any acts of violence to the persons, or of injury to the property of the inhabitants may have been committed, in order that due investigation of the same may be made.

5. The Magistrates, whose local knowledge will enable them to judge where the progress of the boats, is most likely to be impeded, and where the extraordinary aid of their authority may more particularly be required, will, on the receipt of the above notification take measures accordingly.

6. All Officers are reminded of the serious responsibility that will attach to them, for any abuse of the authority with which they may be entrusted, or of any exertion of illegal power; they will report to the Magistrates any instances of neglect or inattention on the part of the police Darogahs or head men of villages, but by no means interfere in the exercise of their duty, or use any authority whatever over them; and in the event of any detriment or delay arising to the public service, or of having any well founded cause of complaint, after they shall have given the notice prescribed by these orders, they are to represent the same, for the information of Government through the usual and regular channel.

XV.

REGARDING THE PASSAGE OF OFFICERS AND TROOPS ON BOARD GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

[41] G. O. P. C. No. 103, 27TH MARCH, 1846.

1. The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following rules connected with the free passage of Officers on board Government river Steamers.

2. On the publication at the Presidency of General Orders, posting young Officers to Corps, or, pending their being posted, of division orders directing them to do duty with particular Regiments, the Superintendent of Cadets in Fort William, in communication with the Marine Department, will adopt measures for securing for such Officers the requisite accommodation by the first available Government Steamers leaving Calcutta for the North Western Provinces. Their passage will be taken to river stations as far as Allahabad for unposted Cornets, or Benares for unposted Ensigns, it not being intended that the former should under any circumstances be permitted to do duty with Cavalry Corps above Cawnpoor, or the latter with Infantry Regiments higher than Benares.

3. The Superintendent of Cadets, will report the departure by Government Steamers of young Officers to the Fort Adjutant at Allahabad, or to Station Staff Officers at intermediate cantonments, who in communication with Post Masters, will make arrangements for forwarding the Officers without delay, by dawk, to their respective Corps.

4. On the arrival of the young Officers by a Steamer or Accommodation boat, at the river station to which destined,

XV [41] they will furnish the Commander with certificates of their having been accommodated for the number of days occupied on the passage, mentioning the places of departure, and arrival. Should any Officer on arrival find that his destination has been changed to one more distant from the Presidency, he will furnish the Commander of the boat with an authenticated copy of the General, Division, or Station Order directing the change, and after arriving at the river station, nearest to his new locality, will give him a certificate of the description abovementioned.

5. In like manner, a young Officer who may have been doing duty at a station lower than Allahabad, on being posted to a Corps at another Cantonment, either nearer to, or more distant from the Presidency, is to be taken by the first available Government Steamer or Accommodation boat, to the river station, nearest the location of his own Regiment, on the application of the Commanding Officer of the Corps, with which he did duty.

6. The certificates granted by Officers, will be handed over by the Commanders of the respective Government boats, to the Marine Department, which will thereby be enabled to debit the Military Department, in account with the earnings of the Steamers, and render unnecessary all separate bills and demands for the passage of the young Officers in question.

7. No Officers are entitled to a free passage on Government river Steamers, but those proceeding for the *first time*, to do duty with Corps, or such as may have been doing duty for a less period than eight months, and are subsequently posted; also Officers who may be proceeding in charge of stores, Troops, or treasure; passages for the former class of Officers, are provided on the requisition of the Superintendent of Cadets, and for the latter, on the production of an attested copy of the General, Division, or Station Order, directing the party to proceed on board on the duty indicated.

8. In all doubtful cases as to the title of any Officer to a free passage, the Marine Department will apply for information to the Audit Department. XV [41]

9. It is to be clearly understood that the free passages in question refer only to the accommodation on board, and not to table money, which under any circumstances is payable by the parties themselves.

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[42] G. O. P. C. No. 145, 30TH APRIL, 1847.

1. It having come to the knowledge of the Honorable the President in Council, that in more than one instance of late, when Native Troops were ordered to proceed on duty on river Steamers, the executive Commissariat Officers at the Presidency, and Allahabad, complied with the requisitions of the Commanding Officers for rations for the use of the men of the Detachments, for the entire period they were likely to be on board; and that, notwithstanding that, by the orders of Government, the grant of free rations had been restricted to occasions on which circumstances might not admit of the sepoys, &c., obtaining a supply for themselves on shore, the provisions furnished by the Commissariat were daily issued during the passage, as a matter of course, without, it would appear any account of the expenditure being required by the Commissariat Officers in question, or any check being exercised by their departmental superiors, His Honor in Council deems it necessary to signify in General Orders the displeasure of the Government at the manner in which the indulgence has thus been suffered to be abused, in consequence of the inattention to their duty, and to orders, of the Officers concerned.

2. In future, provisions for Native Troops and establishments ordered to embark on river Steamers, will only be put on

XV [42] board by the Commissariat when the Steamers may be proceeding to, or from the Presidency, by the Soondurbuns, and then only to the prescribed extent required for the party for the period usually occupied in effecting that passage, which seldom exceeds four or five days; and the Military Board is requested to see that this order is strictly attended to.

3. It is to be distinctly understood that under no circumstances will compensation in lieu of such rations be allowed, as the grant is regarded strictly as one of indulgence and not of right; the Detachments receiving extra batta during their absence from Cantonments, and being subjected to no expense on account of the carriage of their baggage.

XVI.

REGARDING THE FREE TRANSIT OF PROPERTY THROUGH A FOREIGN TERRITORY.

[43] G. O. C. C. 10TH APRIL, 1847.

1. The Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor General of India is pleased, correspondingly with the provisions of a notification published by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, to lay down the following rules for the guidance of all Military men desirous of securing a free transit, through a Foreign territory for property belonging *bonâ fide* to themselves, or to the Government.

2. Whenever a Military Officer is desirous of securing a free transit, through a Foreign territory, for property belonging *bonâ fide* to himself, or to the Government, which may be passing from one part of the British territory to another, he should apply to the Commanding Officer of the nearest Military Station to the point from which the articles are despatched, or to which they are proceeding, for a pass, in the Form *A*. hereto annexed. This pass will be drawn out both in English and in Ordoo, and will be attested by the seal and signature of the Commanding Officer by whom it is granted. The several Political Officers are requested to communicate the form now prescribed to the Officers of the Native States with which they are connected, and to provide that the property covered by such passes, shall be exempted from all interference on the plea of customs duties, or otherwise.

XVI [43] (*A.*)

Form of Pass to be granted by Commanding Officers, in order to cover goods, the bonâ fide *property of Government, or British Officers, in transit through Foreign States, from one part of the British territory to another.*

Seal of Commanding Officer.

(*Signature of Commanding Officer.*)

Be it known to all Thannadars, Tuhseeldars, Custom House Officers, and other Agents of Government, British or Foreign.

Since the articles enumerated below, being the property of
are being conveyed from
to in charge of
it is requested that they may be allowed to pass without hindrance or demand of duties of any kind, and that such assistance as may be necessary may be rendered to the persons in charge of them.

Detail of articles.

Specification.	Quantity.	Mode of conveyance.

Date.

XVII.

[44.] Extract from Regulation XI. 1806.

Timely notice to be given to Collectors and Magistrates, by Officers commanding Detachments, proceeding through any part of the Company's territories.

II. Whenever a Detachment of Troops, or a single Corps shall be ordered to proceed by land, or by water through any part of the Company's territories, the Commanding Officer of such Detachment, or Corps, is required to give the earliest practicable notice to the Collectors of the revenue of the *zillahs*, through which the Troops are to pass, of the probable time of their arrival within such districts respectively; together with information of the probable period of their arrival at the particular places where supplies may be required, and a specification of the supplies which will be wanted. The Commanding Officer will likewise notify to the Collectors, the probable period of the arrival of the Troops at the rivers or *nullahs*, intersecting their march, where boats or temporary bridges may be necessary for crossing the Troops, and the baggage attached to them. The Commanding Officer will, at the same time, communicate to the Magistates of the *zillahs* through which the Troops are to pass, the probable time of the arrival of the Troops within their respective jurisdictions.

In what manner the Collector shall proceed, on receiving the above notice.

III. *First.* On receiving the notification mentioned in the foregoing section, the Collector shall immediately issue the necessary orders to the landholders, farmers, *tuhseeldars*, or other persons in charge of the lands through which the Troops are to pass, for providing the supplies required; and for making any requisite preparations of boats or temporary bridges, or otherwise, for enabling the Troops to cross such rivers or *nullahs* as may intersect their march without any impediment or delay. The Collector shall, at the same time, depute a creditable Native Officer to accompany the Troops through his jurisdiction, for the purpose of aiding in procuring the necessary supplies, and of facilitating the march of the Troops. It shall also be the duty o

XVII [44] such Native Officer to provide the Troops with whatever bearers, coolies, boatmen, carts and bullocks, may be indispensably necessary to enable the Troops to prosecute their route. Should he experience any difficulty in the performance of this duty, he is at liberty to apply for assistance to the nearest Police Officer, who is directed to afford his aid in providing the number of persons, and of carts and bullocks, required.

Police Officers to assist in providing bearers, coolies, boatmen, carts, and bullocks.

At what rates supplies furnished to Troops marching thro' the Company's territories, shall be paid for.

Second. The supplies furnished, under the foregoing clause (including earthen pots, fire-wood, and every article of supply,) shall be paid for by the person receiving the same, at the current *bazar* prices of the place at which they may be provided: and all Officers commanding detachments of Troops, or single Corps, marching through any part of the Company's territories, are enjoined to make immediate inquiry into any complaints which may be preferred to them by the persons furnishing such supplies, or in their behalf, against any person or persons under their command, and to afford such redress to the complaints as the nature of the case may appear to require.

Commanding Officers to make immediate inquiry into complaints preferred to them against persons under their command.

Certificate to be granted by the Commanding Officer when troops shall be provided with boats, bridges, or other accommodations under this regulation, to enable them to prosecute their route.

IV. *First.* Whenever a detachment of Troops, or a single Corps, shall be provided with boats, temporary bridges, or other accommodation, by any landholder, farmer, *tuhseeldar*, or other person, conformably to the orders of the Collector of the *zillah*, for the purpose of crossing the Troops and their baggage over rivers or *nullahs*, the Commanding Officer of such Detachment, or Corps, will grant a certificate to the person furnishing the same, specifying the number of boats and persons employed, the burthen of each boat, and how long employed on the public service. In instances in which temporary bridges may be constructed for the above purpose, the certificate to be granted by the Commanding Officer, is to specify, generally, the dimensions of the bridges, and the materials of which they may be composed.

Such certificate to be transmitted to the Collector by the person

Second. The certificate mentioned in the foregoing clause, shall be immediately transmitted to the Collector of the *zillah*,

by the person receiving it; accompanied by the detailed account of the expence incurred for the purposes therein specified. The Collector shall without delay communicate the particulars of the account to the Officer commanding the Detachment, or Corps, on whose account the expense may have been incurred, who shall certify generally thereon, whether the services charged for in it were performed, or shall state such exceptions as he may have to offer to any of the charges.

XVII [44] receiving it, with a detailed account of the expense incurred.

The account to be transmitted by the Collector to the Commanding Officer, what to be certified thereon by the Commanding Officer.

Third. When the account above mentioned shall be returned to the Collector, he shall certify, whether the sums and rates charged in it are, in his opinion, reasonable and conformable to the usual rates of labour and hire in the *zillah;* and shall transmit the account, with the vouchers and certificates relating to it with any requisite observations thereupon, through the prescribed channel, to the Governor General in Council. After the account shall have undergone the examination and report, prescribed for all Military contingent charges, the Governor General in Council will pass such final order as may appear proper. In the mean time the Collector is empowered, in such cases, to pay the amount of the charge, or such proportion of it as he may consider reasonable, to the landholder, farmer, or other person entitled thereto; inserting the amount so disbursed by him at the foot of his treasury account, in explanation of his treasury balance, in the mode prescribed for similar cases.

The account and vouchers to be transmitted by the Collector, with his report on the charges, through the prescribed channel to the Governor General in Council.

In the mean time the Collector is empowered to pay such proportion of the charge as he may consider reasonable: inserting the amount at the foot of his treasury account.

V. *First.* Whenever a proprietor, farmer, tenant, or manager of land through which any Detachment, or Corps, of the Company's Troops may march, or on which they may be encamped, shall consider himself entitled to compensation for any injury sustained from the march, or encampment of the Troops, he shall immediately furnish the Commanding Officer of such Troops, with as accurate a statement as can be prepared of the nature and extent of the injury sustained; when the Commanding Officer is required to certify generally thereon, whether or not the damage represented to have been sustained has been actually committed,

In what manner landholders and other persons farming or holding land, are to proceed, who shall have sustained any injury from the march or encampment of Troops.

Certificate to be granted by the Commanding Officer on such occasions.

XVII [44] together with his opinion respecting the justice and extent of the claim.

The person receiving such certificate is at liberty to present the same with a statement of his claim, to the Collector within ten days from the date of the certificate.

Second. If the proprietor, farmer, tenant, or manager, after receiving such certificate, shall consider himself entitled to compensation, he will be at liberty to present the statement of his claim, with the Commanding Officer's certificate thereon, to the Collector of the *zillah*, (either in person or by his *vakeel*,) within ten days from the date of the certificate; but no claim of this description shall be received by the Collector, after the expiration of that period, unless the person preferring it, shall assign good and satisfactory reason for the delay. The collector, on receiving a statement of damage, and the Commanding Officer's certificate thereon, within the prescribed period, or afterwards, if sufficient reason be assigned for the delay, shall forthwith adopt such measures as may appear requisite to ascertain whether or not the claim be well founded; and shall report his proceedings to the Board of Revenue, accompanied by his opinion on the merits of the claim, for the consideration and orders of Government. It is however declared, that no claim will be received, unless accompanied by the prescribed certificate of the Commanding Officer of the Troops by whom the damage may be stated to have been committed; excepting in instances in which the claimant can shew good and sufficient cause for not having obtained such certificate. In such cases, if the Collector shall be satisfied with the cause assigned by the claimant for not having obtained the prescribed certificate, he shall transmit the petition and statement of the claimant to the Officer commanding the Troops by whom the damage may be stated to have been committed, and shall wait his reply thereto previously to determining whether or not the claim be entitled to investigation.

Exception to the foregoing rules.

Rule for the conduct of the Collector, on receiving such statement and certificate.

To report his proceedings to the Board of Revenue for the orders of Government.

With the exception specified in this clause, no claim will be received, unless accompanied by the prescribed certificate of the Commanding Officer.

In what manner the Magistrates are to act, on receiving the notice mentioned in Section II.

VI. Immediately on receiving the notification mentioned in Section 2, the Magistrate shall transmit orders to the several Police *Darogahs* or other local Officers of the Police, through whose jurisdiction the Troops are to pass, to afford every assist-

ance in their power to facilitate the march of the Troops through their respective jurisdictions; and to co-operate, as far as necessary, with the person deputed on the part of the Collector, in procuring the requisite supplies; as well as in adjusting any disputes which may arise respecting the prices of the articles furnished, and in preventing any alarm to the inhabitants of the country.

XVII. [44]

In what manner the Police Officers are to assist in facilitating the march of Troops.

VII. Officers commanding detachments of Troops, or single Corps, on their march through any part of the Company's territories, are already required, by the general orders, issued under date the 1st of February 1788, to report to the Commander-in-Chief, in what manner the Troops have been supplied, in passing through the districts lying in their route. In like manner, the Collectors are directed to report to the Board of Revenue, and the Magistrates to report to the Nizamut Adawlut, for the information of the Governor General in Council, any complaints which may be made to them of the misbehaviour of the Troops when such complaints shall appear to be well founded, and of sufficient importance to require communication to Government.

What report to be made to the Commander-in-Chief by Officers commanding Troops on their march through the Company's territories.

In certain cases any misbehaviour of the Troops to be reported by the Collectors to the Board of Revenue, and by the Magistrates to the Nizamut Adawlut for the information of Government.

VIII. Whenever any Military Officer, not commanding nor proceeding with a Corps, or detachment of Troops, or any other person (whether European or native,) not restricted by Government from passing through the country, may be proceeding within any part of the Company's provinces, either on the public service, or on his private affairs: and shall be in need of assistance, during his route, to enable him to prosecute his journey, he shall be at liberty to apply to the nearest local Officer of police, to aid him in providing any requisite bearers, coolies, boatmen, carts, or bullocks, or any necessary supplies of provisions, or other articles; on receiving an application of the above nature, the police Officer to whom it may be made, shall furnish the aid required, or cause it to be furnished by the proper person or persons; provided that a sufficient number of persons who have been accustomed to act as bearers, coolies or boatmen, or the requisite number of carts and bullocks, not exclusively appropriated to the purposes of agricul-

Police Officers are empowered in cases of necessity to assist travellers in prosecuting their route.

In what manner such assistance shall be afforded.

Persons, and carts and bullocks, of certain descriptions, not to be employed in furnishing such assistance.

XVII [44] ture, and occasionally let for hire, can be procured within his jurisdiction. But all Police Officers are strictly forbidden, under pain of dismissal from Office, (under the rules prescribed by Regulation V. 1804,) on applications of the above nature, to compel any persons not accustomed to act as bearers, coolies, or boatmen, to serve on such occasions; or to furnish a traveller, or cause him to be furnished, with bullocks or carts, kept for private use and not for hire, or exclusively appropriated to the purposes of agriculture. Persons so employed, and the persons in charge of carts and bullocks so provided, shall be at liberty to return from the first police station in the next *zillah*, through which the Corps, or Detachment is to march, unless a voluntary engagement to the contrary may be entered into by such persons. The Police Officers are further enjoined to be careful, that a proper compensation for the bearers, coolies, boatmen, carts, or bullocks employed, and a just price for the provisions or other articles provided, be secured to the persons entitled thereto. For this purpose, the Police Officers are authorized to adjust the rate for hire to be paid for the bearers, coolies, boatmen, carts, or bullocks required, and the price of any articles provided; as well as to demand, that the whole, or a part, according to the circumstances of the case, be paid in advance. Should any traveller refuse to comply with the adjustment or demand so made by a Police Officer, he will not be entitled to any assistance from the Officers of Government under this regulation.

Penalty for a breach of the above rule.

Persons employed under this section, to be at liberty to return from the first police station in the next *zillah*, unless they may have engaged to the contrary.

On what conditions assistance will be afforded to travellers.

IX. *First.* The rules contained in the following clauses, which have been already established in the province of Benares, by Sections 68 and 72, Regulation XXII. 1795, are hereby extended, with amendments, to the whole of the territories under this presidency.

Prohibition against private servants appearing dressed like *sepoys* and *bus-*

Second. All persons, whether European or native, within the Company's provinces, (excepting such privileged persons as the Government may especially exempt from the operation of the

rule contained in this section,) are positively forbidden to dress any of their servants, either for the purpose of parade or of business in the uniform of the Company's *sepoys* and *lascars*, or in a dress so nearly approaching to that uniform, as to enable the persons wearing it to impose themselves on the country people for *sepoys* and *lascars*.

XVII [44] *cars*, with certain exceptions.

Third. All natives, excepting those actually in the Military service of the Company, or belonging to persons specially exempted by Government from the operation of this rule, are forbidden to wear a dress similar to that mentioned in the foregoing clause.

The above rule extended to all natives with certain exceptions.

Fourth. Officers of every description, employed in the service of the Company, who are allowed establishments of *burkundauzes*, *peons*, and *pykes*, in their official capacity, or who may have occasion to employ persons of any of those descriptions, in such capacity, are prohibited from clothing them in a Military dress.

Officers of every description not to clothe their public servants with a military dress.

Fifth. Native Officers and *sepoys*, excepting *subadars*, *jemadars*, and *serangs*, even though in the service of the Company, who may temporarily reside or have occasion to travel in the interior parts of the country, unless employed on the public service are forbidden to wear their uniform coats.

Native Officers with exceptions, forbidden to wear the Military dress except when employed on the public service.

Sixth. With the view of giving full effect to the orders contained in the preceding clauses, the Military Commanding Officers of Stations, and of Detachments, in the interior parts of the country, and the several *zillah* and City Magistrates are hereby authorized and required, to deprive of a Military dress any person who shall wear it contrary to these orders; unless it shall appear, that such person is in the Military service of the Company: in which case he shall be sent to the Corps to which he may belong, with a written complaint against him. The local Officers of Police are also empowered and directed to apprehend all persons of the above description, and to send them to the Magistrate, who will deal with them in the manner above prescribed.

What officers are empowered to deprive of a Military dress any persons who shall wear it in opposition to these orders.

Police Officers to apprehend and send to the Magistrate, persons of the above description.

XVII [44] All persons to whom escorts may be allowed are forbidden to send *sepoys* or *lascars* into the villages, to procure provisions, or to press bearers, coolies, or boatmen.

Seventh. Military Officers, or other persons to whom escorts may be allowed, when travelling through the country by land, or proceeding by water, are forbidden to send *sepoys* or *lascars* into the villages, for the purpose of procuring any sort of provisions, or of pressing bearers, coolies, or boatmen. Every local Officer of Police, upon proper application, will, under Section 8, of this Regulation, grant such assistance as he may be able to afford; and all violent measures, therefore, will be considered equally illegal and unnecessary.

[45.] Extract from Regulation VI. 1819.

Magistrates and Joint Magistrates empowered to appoint persons to the charge of ferries, and to regulate the rates of toll, number of boats, &c.

IV. *First.* The power of appointing proper persons to the charge of the public ferries is vested in the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates, who are authorized, from time to time, to issue such orders as they may judge expedient, for limiting the rates of toll to be levied at each ferry, for regulating the number and description of boats to be maintained, for preventing exactions, and generally for promoting the efficiency of the Police, and the safety and convenience of the community.

In what cases *manjees* or others in charge of public ferries may be removed from their situation.

Second. On proof of any wilful breach of those rules, or of other misconduct on the part of the *manjees* or other persons in charge of the public ferries, the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates are empowered (independently of any punishment, to which the parties may subject themselves under the general regulations,) to remove such individuals, and to appoint others in their room.

Specification of persons to be exempted from toll.

Third. The *manjees* or other persons who may be vested with the charge of public ferries, are to engage to cross free of toll the Troops of Government, with their baggage and Military stores as well as all Police and other Native Officers of Government who may be actually employed on the public service.

[46.] REGULATION III. 1820. XVII [46]

Preamble.

WHEREAS the authority vested by Regulation XI. 1806, in the Collectors and their Native Officers, and in the Magistrates, and their Police Officers, to assist in procuring coolies for the purpose of facilitating the march of detachments of Troops or the progress of individual travellers has operated to encourage the highly injurious practice which prevails, of forcibly pressing certain classes of the inhabitants of the towns and villages under the denomination of *begarees* or coolies, for the purpose of carrying baggage or other loads from stage to stage, or from village to village; and whereas the Governor General in Council has deemed it expedient to adopt measures for the entire suppression of the said highly objectionable practice, the following rules have been enacted, to have effect throughout the whole of the territories immediately subordinate to the presidency of Fort William, from the date of their promulgation.

Part of the provisions of Regulation XI. 1806 rescinded.

II. Such part of the provisions of Regulation XI. 1806, as authorize the Collectors and their Native Officers, or the Magistrates and their Police Officers, to give their official aid in procuring coolies for the purpose of facilitating the march of Troops, or the progress of Civil and Military Officers or other individuals travelling through the country, either on the public service or on their private affairs, is hereby rescinded.

The practice of pressing *begarees* prohibited.

And the Magistrates enjoined to put a stop to the practice by all legal means in their power.

III. The practice of pressing or compelling individuals, whether under the denomination of coolies, *begarees*, or any other denomination, to carry burthens either for the public service or for the convenience of private individuals, is hereby positively prohibited; and the several Magistrates and Joint Magistrates are required to adopt all legal means in their power to put an entire stop to the practice in question, by inquiring fully into all complaints which may be brought before them, and by subjecting persons regularly convicted of the offence, to such penalties as on a consideration of the circumstances of the case may appear

XVII [46] to be proper, and consistent with the powers vested in the Magistrates by the general regulations.

[47.] C. O. NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, No. 234, MAY 19TH, 1820.

To the Courts of Circuit.

I AM directed by the Nizamut Adawlut to forward, for your information and guidance, and for the purpose of being communicated to the several Magistrates within your division, the enclosed copy of a letter addressed by order of this Court to the Magistrate of Jounpore, on the 5th instant, together with a copy of the letter in reply to which it was written:—you will perceive that it contains a construction of Regulation III. 1820.

Copy of a letter addressed to the Magistrate of Jounpore, dated the 5th of May 1820; by order of the Nizamut Adawlut.

The Nizamut Adawlut have had before them your letter dated the 26th ultimo.

2. I am directed to state in reply, that the provisions of Regulation III. 1820, appear to the Court restricted to prohibiting compulsory exaction of the service of individuals as porters or coolies, in aid of travellers or marching Troops; that the prohibition extends, first, to such service being compelled by travellers or marching troops: and secondly, to its being compelled for them, by the Civil authorities; that, with the last exception, the rules of Regulation XI. 1806, stand as they were.

Copy of a letter from the Magistrate of Zillah Jounpore, dated 26th April 1820, to the Register of the Nizamut Adawlut.

The word *begaree* being appplicable to all sorts of laborers and artisans forced to work at an arbitrary rate, I request to be inform-

ed, whether Regulation III. 1820, is intented to extend to hackery drivers, bullock drivers, bangy-wallahs, and bearers, as well as other descriptions of persons usually pressed for the assistance of travellers and marching Troops, or is merely applicable to coolies or porters ; and, in that case, whether the Magistrate is to comply with Commissariat requisitions for carriage, bearers for carrying hospital dhoolies, and other descriptions of persons required on a march, or by individuals. XVII [47]

[48] REGULATON VI. 1825.

WHEREAS it is enacted in the first clause of Section 3, Regulation XI. 1806, that on receiving the notification mentioned in the preceding section, relative to a body of Troops about to proceed, by land or by water, through any part of the Company's territories, the Collector of the district shall immediately issue the necessary orders to the landholders, farmers, *tehsildars*, or other persons in charge of the lands, through which the Troops are to pass, for providing the supplies required ; and for making any requisite preparations of boats, or temporary bridges, or otherwise, for enabling the Troops to cross such rivers or *nullahs*, as may intersect their march, without impediment or delay ; it being, at the same time, further directed, in the second clause of the section referred to, that the supplies so furnished, shall be paid for by the persons receiving the same, at the current *bazar* prices of the place at which they may be provided ; and that the expense incurred for crossing the Troops and their baggage over rivers or *nullahs*, after being duly ascertained, will be paid by Government : and whereas experience has shown the necessity of enabling the Collectors, or other public Officers acting in that capacity, to enforce their orders in the cases abovementioned, by imposing a fine upon any landholder, *tehsildar*, or other person in the possession or management of land, who after receiving the requisition issued in pursuance of the section above cited, may be proved to have wilfully disobeyed or neglected the Preamble.

XVII [48] same; the Governor General in Council has therefore enacted the following rules, to be in force, as soon as promulgated, in all the provinces immediately subject to the presidency of Fort William.

Zemindars having been warned by the Collector to provide supplies for Troops.

II. Any landholder, farmer, *tehsildar*, or other person in the possession or management of land, who may have been duly required by a Collector of the land revenue, or any public Officer acting in that capacity, in pursuance of Section 3, Regulation XI. 1806, to provide supplies for a body of Troops, about to proceed by land or water, through any part of the British territories; or to make preparations of boats, temporary bridges, or otherwise, for enabling the Troops to cross rivers or *nullahs*, intersecting their march; and after the receipt of such requisition, shall wilfully disobey or neglect the same; or shall, without sufficient cause, fail to exert himself for the due execution of the duty so assigned to him; shall, on proof of such failure, neglect, or disobedience, to the satisfaction of the Collector, or other Officer acting in that capacity, by whom the order may have been issued, or of his successor in the same office, be liable to a fine, proportionate to the defaulter's condition in life, and the circumstances of the case, in such amount as the Collector, or other Officer, with due regard to these considerations, may judge it proper to impose; so that the fine shall not, in any case, exceed the sum of one thousand sicca rupees.

Or to provide boats, &c. for crossing *nullahs*.

Shall on proof of neglect or disobedience be punishable by a fine

Not exceeding 1,000 sicca rupees.

The Collector to make a summary inquiry in presence of the party charged with neglect or disobedience, or his representative.

III. The Collector, or other Officer acting in that capacity, who may exercise the powers vested in him by this regulation, shall previously make a summary inquiry, in the presence of the party charged with disobeying or neglecting the order issued to him, or of his representative; if on being duly summoned, he shall attend in person, or by *vakeel*, for that purpose. If he shall fail to attend either in person or by *vakeel*, the summary inquiry shall be conducted *ex parte*, and the Collector shall record upon his proceedings the whole of the evidence obtained in proof of the neglect or disobedience for which a fine may be imposed.

The Collector may hold *ex parte* proceedings on failure of either to attend.

XVII [48]

IV. The Collector, or other Officer, who may adjudge a fine under this regulation, shall be competent to levy the amount by the same process as is authorized for the recovery of arrears of the public revenue. Provided that if an appeal be preferred from his decision, within six weeks from the date of it, to the Board of Revenue, in whose jurisdiction the district may be situate, and sufficient security be tendered for performing the judgment of the Board upon the appeal, the Collector shall stay the execution of his order for levying the fine imposed by him, until he shall receive the final order of the Board.

The amount of fine how to be levied.

Appeal to what authority preferrable.

V. Appeals from the orders of Collectors, or other public Officers, adjudging fines under this regulation, may be preferred, on the stampt paper prescribed for other appeals to the Revenue Boards, either immediately to the proper Board, or through the Officer by whom the fine may have been adjudged; and on admission, of the appeal the whole of the proceedings in the case shall be transmitted to the Board. But no such appeal shall be receivable, after the expiration of six weeks from the date of the judgment, without proof of sufficient reason for the delay, to the satisfaction of the Board, by whom the case may be cognizable.

Petition of appeal to be written on stampt paper.

Limitation of appeal.

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[49] C. O. NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, No. 214, Nov. 25TH, 1836.

To the Criminal Authorities, Lower and Western Provinces.

I AM directed to transmit to you for your information and guidance the accompanying copy of a letter addresssed by order of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut for the Agra Presidency under this date to the Officiating Commissioner of Circuit of the 2nd or Agra Division, respecting the provision of carriage for Troops on the line of march, and when otherwise required for the public service.

XVII [49] *Copy of a letter from the Register of the Nizamut Adawlut for the North Western Provinces, to the Officiating Commissioner of Circuit, for the 2nd or Agra Division, dated 25th November* 1836.

The Court have again had before them your letter under date the 6th September last and its enclosures, respecting the provision of carriage for Troops on the line of march, and when otherwise required for the public service.

2. The following would appear to be the points on which you are desirous of obtaining the opinion of the Court.

First. Whether the latter part of Clause 1, Section 3, Regulation XI. 1806, is to be considered as superseded by Regulation VI. 1825. *Second.* What description of carriage may be seized for the use of Troops on the line of march. *Third.* Whether in cases of emergency, the Officers of Government may seize carriage for the transport of rum or other supplies required for Military purposes, or impress men for the department of public works.

3. In reply to your first question, I am directed to communicate to you the opinion of the Court that the latter part of Clause 1, Section 3, Regulation XI. 1806, has not been superseded by Regulation VI. 1825, which, as observed by you, merely confers additional powers on the Revenue Authorities, leaving the provisions of the former enactment, in regard to the assistance which the Police Officers are required to render, when applied to in such cases, exactly as they were.

4. With respect to your second question, I am directed to state that as the authority vested in the public Officers of Government by Clause 1, Section 3, Regulation XI. 1806, for providing carriage for the use of Troops on the line of march, is of a general nature; while the restrictions contained in Section 8 of that

Regulation apply only to Officers not commanding nor proceeding with a Corps or detachment of Troops, or any other person travelling within any part of the Company's territories, either on the public service or his private affairs; the Court are of opinion that, under the provisions of the clause of the section first quoted, every description of carriage of the nature therein referred to, whether kept for private use or for hire, is liable to be seized for the purpose abovementioned; with exception to *begarees*, coolies, &c., the compulsory exaction of whose services is expressly prohibited by Regulation III. 1820. I am directed however to add, that carriage kept expressly for hire should invariably be taken in the first instance, while that retained for private use should only be pressed in cases of emergency. XVII [49]

5. On your third question, I am desired to communicate to you the opinion of the Court in the negative on both points involved therein, provided of course, as regards the former, that the supplies alluded to are not proceeding with a body of Troops, and required for their use on the line of march.

6. A copy of this letter has been circulated under this date for the information and guidance of Commissioners of Circuit, Magistrates, and Joint Magistrates.

XVII [50] [50] No. 1188.

From the Register of the Western Provinces, to the Register of the Presidency Court of Nizamut Adawlut, dated 7th December 1838.

* Letter from Sessions Judge of Furruckabad, dated 9th October, 1838, with its enclosure.

Court's reply dated 19th October, 1838. Letter from Session's Judge of Furruckabad, dated 3rd November, 1838, with its enclosure.

I am directed by the Court to request that you will submit, for the consideration of the Calcutta Court, the accompanying correspondence noted in the margin,* which has taken place with the Sessions Judge, and Magistrate of Zillah Furruckabad on the subject of Section 8, Regulation XI. of 1806, under which the local Officers of Police are required to afford assistance to a certain extent, to travellers, whether European or Native, who may be proceeding through their jurisdiction in procuring the means of prosecuting their journey.

2nd. The Court observe, that there is little, if any essential difference between the terms of the Section under consideration, and those of Sections 2 and 3, of the same Regulation, which relate to the provision of carriage for Troops on the line of march, and in regard to which so far as they are aware, no doubt has been ever entertained of the rules therein laid down applying equally to a detachment of Troops, or a single Corps, setting out upon a march as to one actually en route; in fact were that not the case it would frequently be impossible for a Corps to commence its march, to the serious injury of the public service; and they are of opinion, therefore, that the same principle must be considered equally applicable to a Military Officer travelling from one station to another, though not commanding nor proceeding with the Corps or detachment of Troops, or to any other of the persons described in Section 8, subject to the modification contained in Regulation III. of 1820, which prohibits the compulsory exaction of the services of individuals as porters or coolies in aid, either of travellers, or marching Troops, and that consequently the local Officers of Police, whether the application for carriage, be made to them direct, or to the Magistrate, and for-

warded by him to them for enforcement, are required to provide the same to the extent of the available number of carts and bullocks, not exclusively appropriated to the purposes of agriculture ; and occasionally let for hire, which can be procured within their jurisdiction, that being the only limit laid down in the Section in question. XVII [50]

3rd. With regard to the 10th and 11th paragraphs of Mr. Robinson's letter of the 30th October last, the Court are of opinion that the latter part of the Section under consideration, contains a sufficiently general rule for the guidance of the Officers therein mentioned, in acting upon which they must exercise their own discretion, taking care of course, to keep within the law, and leaving any party who may consider himself aggrieved by their proceedings, to seek redress in the usual manner.

4th. At the same time, the Court entirely concur with Mr. Robinson as to the illegality and otherwise highly objectionable and improper nature of the practice, referred to by him, of having recourse to personal violence to compel individuals to sell their goods at certain fixed prices, or to serve as boatmen or bearers, and they propose to direct him strictly to prohibit the practice in his district if found to exist, for the future, desiring his Police Officers to adopt the course suggested in the latter part of the 10th para. of his letter above quoted, to report for such orders as he may deem proper any instance of the refusal of individuals to supply travellers with provisions or other articles, furnished under the rule laid down in Section 8, Regulation XI. of 1806, at a reasonable price, or to receive a fair rate of hire for their own services or those of their carts or bullocks.

From the Sessions Judge of Furruckabad to the Register of the Nizamut Adawlut, Western Provinces, dated 9th Oct. 1838.

I have the honor to submit a reference from the Magistrate of Furruckabad, dated the 8th instant, on the subject of carriage.

XVII [50] Mr. Robinson wishes to be informed whether it be legal for a Magistrate to press carriage. Regulation III. of 1820, declared the practice of pressing coolies illegal, the Court of Nizamut Adawlut under date the 5th May 1820, (Construction No. 314) ruled that the rules of Regulation XI. of 1806, stand as they were with exception of the prohibition, provided for in Regulation III. of 1820, under the provision of Section 8, Regulation XI. of 1806, it is ruled that local Police Officers should furnish carts or bullocks required by Troops or other persons either in the public service, or on private affairs, provided such carts or bullocks, not kept for private use or exclusively appropriated to the purpose of agriculture, but for hire can be procured within his jurisdiction. It is also ruled that persons in charge of carts and bullocks so provided shall be at liberty to return from the first Police station in the next zillah unless they voluntarily agree to proceed further. It is evident therefore that it is legal for the Magistrate to press carriage for the service of Troops or any person on the public service or on his private affairs, who may stand in need of assistance to enable him to prosecute his journey, provided a sufficient number of carts and bullocks, not exclusively appropriated to the purpose of agriculture and occasionally let for hire, can be procured in his jurisdiction. But as the Construction of a Regulation is vested in the Sudder Court, I submit Mr. Robinson's reference for consideration and orders.

From the Magistrate of Furruckabad, to the Sessions Judge of his District, dated 8th October 1838.

Several applications having been made to me at different times by various Civil and Military Officers employed on Civil duties to procure carriage for them, when proceeding on duty or on their private affairs, I beg to know whether in my Magisterial capacity I have either, on my own motion or on application being made from the Collector's department, authority to press carriage and cattle on that requisition.

I do not allude in this case at all to the provisions of Regulation XI. of 1806, Section 8, which apply to travellers requiring assistance en route from local Police Officers. XVII [50]

But I wish to be informed whether or not it be legal for me as Magistrate to press carriage for the service of any private or public person, saving and excepting Troops marching, on regular indent signed by the Commanding Officer.

I cannot find in the Regulations a trace of any such power, the exercise of which constitutes a most harsh and grinding oppression on a hard-working class of men, and often seriously interferes, even to ruin, with the prospect of the trader.

But as I know the practice to be by no means uncommon, and as I find my refusals to comply with requisitions of the nature above described, expose me, in my opinion, to much unmerited obloquy and ill-will, I must request the favor of your submitting the point to the Sudder for their opinion and orders.

To take the narrowest view of the subject, if such requisitions are to be enforced on the ground of expediency which is the only plea I have seen advanced in their favor, I submit that they should at least be as strictly limited and regulated with as much care as similar requisitions in the Military Department.

From the Register of the Western Provinces, to the Sessions Judge of Furruckabad, dated 19th October, 1838.

The Court have had before them your letter No. 263, under date the 9th instant, with its enclosure from the Magistrate of Furruckabad, representing that several applications have been made to him, at different times, by various Civil and Military Officers employed on Civil duties, to procure carriage for them when proceeding on duty or on their private affairs, and request-

XVII [50] ing the opinion of the Court whether it is competent to him of his own authority, or not, application being made from the Collector's Department, to press carriage and cattle on such requisitions.

2. . In reply, I am directed to observe that in making the present reference, neither you nor Mr. Robinson would appear to have adverted to the Court's Circular Orders of the 25th November 1836, No. 23, to which therefore, I am desired to refer you, as well as the latter part of the letter addressed by order of the Court under date the 5th May 1820, to the Magistrate of Jounpore, which expressly declares, that with exception of the compulsory exaction of the service of individuals as porters or coolies, in aid of travellers or marching Troops, which has been prohibited by Regulation III. of 1820, the rules of Regulation XI. of 1806, remain as before, and to request that, if upon an attentive consideration of the orders and regulations abovementioned, Mr. Robinson should still entertain any doubts on the subject, he will state the grounds of them more fully, and specify the particular point or points on which he may be desirous of obtaining the opinion of the Court as well as the regulations which he considers to be involved in their determination.

From the Sessions Judge of Furruckabad, to the Register of the Nizamut Adawlut, for the Western Provinces, dated 3rd November, 1838.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a further communication, bearing date the 30th ultimo, from the Magistrate of Furruckabad, on the subject of pressing carriage.

From the Magistrate of Furruckabad, to the Sessions Judge of his District, dated 30th October, 1838.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 282 of the 27th instant, and its enclosures.

2nd. My reference was on the subject of carriage. XVII [50]

3rd. I believe I had better set forth in the first instance, my construction of the 8th Section of Regulation XI. of 1806.

4th. I conceive then that the provision applies only to travellers, and authorizes the Police to aid them only in so far as is necessary to replace their carriage, if it should fail them en route; and that the persons authorized and required to aid them are the nearest Thannadars, Jemadars and Burkundauzes whom I understand to be indicated by the words "local Officers," and not the Magistrates, and that the amount of assistance is limited to that which shall enable travellers to prosecute their route.

5th. And I conceive that the Police are not authorized to press bullocks and carts, for the word "compel" in the Section is restricted to bearers and boatmen, and therefore, that the duty of the Police, as far as relates to carriage, is to use their best influence to induce the owners of carts to supply the wants of travellers, but not to employ force for that purpose.

6th. The words of the Regulation, I think mark this distinction very clearly, the boatmen and bearers are certainly not to be "compelled," and in the next member of the sentence, carriage of a certain description is not to be "furnished," and the compulsory power of the local Police Officers is conferred by the inference, that if they are not to compel persons not being ordinary boatmen and bearers, they may compel persons who are ordinary boatmen and bearers, for without this inference there is no authority for using force. The word "aid" used directly in the beginning of the Section cannot certainly be interpreted by itself as giving a power to press. The word "furnish" as applied to carriage admits of no inference that in other cases force may be used, because "furnish" conveys no notion of compulsion.

XVII [50] 7th. And certainly it appears to me the duty of legal authorities in construing a doubtful passage of a law founded on expediency, and interfering with the natural right of all subjects to dispose as they please of their own property and labor, to give of two otherwise equally balanced constructions that which is most favorable to the classes injuriously affected by such law.

8th. But let this point be decided how it may, neither Section nor the interpretation, bear upon the point on which I call for instruction. I shall perhaps make my meaning clearer by giving specimens of the kind of applications which are continually addressed to me, and which I hold I am bound to refuse to comply with, whenever that compliance may involve the necessity of seizure, or (to put the case more strongly) which I am not bound to comply with at all.

1*st.* The Commissioner of the district requires ten hackeries to proceed on his Circuit, and desires the Magistrate to furnish them.

2*nd.* The Officer conducting surveys applies to the Collector for 15 hackeries to enable him to proceed from pergunnah A to pergunnah B, and the Collector applies to the Magistrate to seize them as he cannot procure them through his influence.

3*rd.* A Military Officer requires two hackeries to march with in order to join his Corps at another station, and the same number to convey his family to station A, and desires the Magistrate to furnish them.

4*th.* A Civil Officer requires 30 hackeries to transport his goods and records to his proper station.

5*th.* A European merchant arrives at the station by boat and requires 16 hackeries to transport his goods to station B, and desires the Magistrate to supply them.

All the above cases are facts. XVII [50]

9th. These are the kinds of cases to which I particularly refer, and in which I maintain that the Magistrate has no right to seize carriage, and to sum up the whole question, I would ask whether there be any objection to the issue of the following Construction.

"That no person *whatever*, excepting Officers commanding or "proceeding with a Corps, or a detachment of a Corps, is autho- "rized to make any requisition on a Magistrate for the supply of "carriage; that the provisions of Section 8, Regulation XI. of "1806, relate only to travellers during their route; that the "amount of aid to be furnished by the Police Officers is limited "thereby to what is absolutely necessary to enable such travellers "to prosecute their journey; and that though the Police Officers "are bound to use their best influence to procure the requisite "bullocks or carts, they are not authorized to press them."

10th. There is another point which, though unconnected with the reference I have made, I will take this opportunity to submit to the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, and that is, what are the means by which the Police are to compel the services of boatmen and bearers in the event of their recusance? The means now used are personal violence, even to the extent of beating regulated on its severity by the caprice of the local Police Officers, I doubt not that the Sudder will pronounce that the course of the Police Officers is to refrain from such reprehensible measures, and to report all cases of recusancy to the Magistrate.

11th. In the same way when any person refuses to sell at the price fixed by the Police, supplies of food, it is customary to seize them by force, inflicting personal violence where resistance is made by the owners. It appears to me that this mode of proceeding is utterly illegal, inasmuch as the Regulation contains no authority for the Police Officers to *compel* any person to sell food

XVII [50] or other articles. They are merely directed to aid the traveller in procuring objects required.

12th. I will venture to trouble the Sudder for their opinion on these two last points in addition to the reference I formerly made.

13th. The Circular Order to which the Court call my attention relates to the supply of carriage to Troops when moving on duty; and on that subject leaves nothing as far as I see, doubtful or deficient.

The Calcutta Court concurred, 28th December, 1838.

XVIII.

REGARDING STATION OR REGIMENTAL BAZARS.

[51] G. O. G. G. 15TH JANUARY, 1811.

No tax, duty or dustooree whatever is to be levied under any pretence, in station bazars, or the bazars of Corps, on articles for their supply or on the persons attached to them, or in any other manner whatever, and with a view to secure the most rigid observance of this Regulation, the Governor General in Council deems it proper to announce the resolution of Government, to suspend from the service any Officer who shall be convicted of an infraction of it, by a competent tribunal.

[52] G. O. G. G. 13TH FEBRUARY, 1811.

The Commander-in-Chief enjoins the most implicit obedience to the directions of Government, contained in the General Orders under date the 15th January 1811, and His Excellency feels it to be his duty to certify to the Army in the most explicit terms, that Officers who shall under any pretence, levy any tax or duties of any description whatever, in the bazars subject to their control, and for which they cannot produce an express Regulation or authority from Government, will subject themselves, not only to the consequences of such conduct as a Military offence, but to such further legal proceedings as Government may think fit to institute against them.

XIX.

REGARDING ARRANGEMENTS AND MARCH OF TROOPS, ALONG THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

No. 1695 of 1848.

[53] AGRA, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 28TH APRIL, 1848.

NOTIFICATION.

1. The arrangements for the supply of provisions and for the protection of travellers along the grand trunk road have lately engaged much of the attention of the Government. Reports and suggestions on the subject have been called for from the local Officers, and Major Steel, after marching along the whole course of the road, has furnished his remarks for the consideration of the Lieutenant Governor. The most important of the results are embodied in this notification, and published for general information, in order that travellers in general may be apprized of the measures which are in progress for their accommodation and protection.

2. All enquiries show that there is a great and increasing traffic along the grand trunk road. This traffic may become the source of great profit to the Zemindars and residents along the road, if effectual measures are taken in every district to protect the people from oppression on the part of Civil and Military servants of the Government, and other travellers who may pass along its course. It is also necessary to make adequate arrangements for the supply of the necessary wants of travellers, and to protect them and their property from injury on the road.

اشتہار

مصدرہ نواب لفٹننٹ گورنر بہادر ملک غربی

آگرہ

جوڈیشل ڈی پارٹمنٹ

لکھا ہوا ۲۸ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۴۸ ع

تھوڑے دنوں سے سرکار دولتمدار اس بات پر بہت متوجہہ ہی کہ جو مسافر بڑی سڑک پر آتے جاتے ہیں اُنکی ضرورت کی چیزیں بہم پہنچنے اور اُنکی حفاظت ہونیکا انتظام ہوڑے چنانچہ اس باب میں ضلع کے حاکموں سے رپورٹ اور اُنکی تجویز طلب ہوئی ہی اور میجر اسٹیل صاحب نے اُس تمام سڑک پر دورہ کرکے ایک کیفیت معہ اپنی راے کے نواب لفٹننٹ گورنر بہادر کے ملاحظہ کے واسطے گذرانی تو اُس کیفیت سے جو باتیں بہت ضرور سمجھی گئیں وہ اس اشتہار میں اطلاع عام کے لیئے اس مراد سے مشتہر کی جاتی ہیں کہ جب لوگ اُس راستے کے آنے جانے والے اُن تدبیروں سے جو اُنکے آرام اور حفاظت کیواسطے تجویز ہوئی ہیں اطلاع پاویں *

۲ ہر طرح کی تحقیقات سے معلوم ہوا کہ اُس بڑی سڑک پر تجارت کے واسطے بہت آمد و رفت رہتی ہی اور روز بروز بڑھتی جاتی ہی اگر ہر ضلع میں ملکی اور جنگی سرکاری نوکر اور مسافروں کے ظلم اور زیادتی سے رعیت کے بچانے کے لیئے مناسب تدبیریں کی جاویں تو شاید زمینداروں کو اور سڑک کے قریب رہنےوالوں کو اس آمدورفت کے ذریعہ سے بہت فایدہ حاصل ہوگا مگر یہہ بھی ضرور ہی کہ مسافروں کو ضرورت کی چیزیں ملنے اور اُنکی جان و مال کی حفاظت ہونے کے واسطے مناسب تدبیریں عمل میں آویں *

XIX [53] 3. The following measures will be found conducive to these ends:

4. *Encamping grounds.*—These have been generally marked out along the road, but there is much reason to believe that it will be found preferable to have the two encamping grounds, each of the prescribed size of 400 yards square, on the same side of the village, instead of on opposite sides. The two encamping grounds should be adjoining each other, so that all the arrangements for the supply of Troops and travellers may be collected on the spot and permanently stored there. If this can be now effected without great inconvenience it should be done, and the orders of March 25th 1847, should be held so far modified.

5. *Supply of Provisions.*—The orders of January 21st 1833, must be carried out for ensuring the sale of all burdasht articles on the spot. The erection of burdasht khanas on the ground or in its immediate vicinity has been found very effective. These buildings consist of an enclosure where wood, charcoal, earthenware vessels and other similar articles can be stored, with a few bunneahs' shops attached outside. The cost of each burdasht khana is calculated at 200 Rupees.

6. There is every reason to believe that contractors can be found who will undertake at all such places to sell the articles in most common demand. The following advances should be given on good security:

Bunneah,	200	Rupees.
Firewood and bhoosa,	150	„
Milkman,	40	„
Fowls and eggs,	25	„
Kurbie,	35	„
Grass and straw,	20	„
Hulwaye,	10	„

۳ یقین هی که ذیل میں جو تدبیریں لکهي جاتي هیں وه ان سب باتون کے واسطے کافي هونگي *

۴ لشکر کے فرودگاه کے باب میں *

لشکر کے فرودگاه کي جگهه اکثر توسڑک کے نزدیک مقرر هوئي هی مگر یقین هی که اگر دونوں فرودگاه جو چار چار سو گز مربع هونگي گانو کي ایک هي طرف بنیں تو اُس سے بهتر هوگا جو ایک گانو کي ایک طرف تو دوسرا دوسري طرف هو مناسب هی که دونوں فرودگاه ایک دوسرے سے ملي هوئي بنیں جسمیں فوج اور مسافروں کے واسطے جو کچهه رسد وغیره اکٹها هوا کرے وه ایکهي جگهه جمع رهے اگر یهه امر ابهي بغیر قباحت هوسکے تو کرنا مناسب هی اور ۲۵ مارچ سنه ۱۸۴۷ ع کے لکهے هوئے احکامات اس باب میں ترمیم کیئے هوئے سمجهے جائیں *

۵ رسد وغیره کي سرباهي کے باب میں *

۲۱ جنوري سنه ۱۸۳۳ ع کے احکامات کو برداشت کي چیزون کے بیچنے کے واسطے عمل میں لانا چاهیئے لشکر کي فرودگاه میں یا اُسکے نزدیک برداشت خانه بننے سے بهت فائده هوا هی یهه مکان صرف ایک احاطه هوتا هی که اُسمیں ایندهن اور کویله اور مٹي کے برتن وغیره جمع رهتے هیں اور چند دوکانیں اُسکے باهر احاطه سے ملي هوئي هوتي هیں اور حساب سے معلوم هوا که یهه برداشت خانه تخمینا دو سو روپیه میں بنتا هی *

۶ یقین هی که ایسے مستاجر بهت ملینگے جو برداشت خانه میں هر طرح کي ضرورت کي چیزیں بیچنے کا ٹهیکه لیویں اسواسطے مناسب هی که هر شخص کو جیسا که ذیل میں لکها هی پکي ضمانت لیکے پیشگي روپیه دیا جاوے *

بنیا	.....	۲۰۰ روپیه
ایندهن اور بهوسه والے	.....	۱۵۰ ,,

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Snepherd,	25	Rupees.
Oilman,	25	„
Coomar for pots,	10	„
Chowdrie for supplying Bearers, Coolies and Carriage to a fixed moderate amount	50	„
Chebenee,	25	„
Total	615	Rupees.

7. The contractors should be prohibited from having any intercourse with the Police, as regards the collection and sale of their articles; they should have ware-house room, and shops rent-free in the burdasht khanas, but they are to have no privileges or monopoly; they should be bound under sufficient penalty to furnish all applicants at the current market price of the day. Detachments of Troops or parties of travellers may be supplied retail, but whenever regimental or other bazars are attached to a camp, the supply should be wholesale to the persons appointed to receive them. The wood should be made up in parcels, each of the value of one pice, a specified number of which are to go to the maund. These should be sold wholesale or retail, as may be required. The absolute prohibition against the demand of any articles, either gratis or at less than the market price, is applicable to all Government servants as well as to Sepoys. Police or Revenue Officers are especially bound to pay fairly for what they may require.

8. The contractors should be furnished by the Collector with certificates in English and Oordoo, setting forth the obligations under which they lie, and the protection to which they are entitled. The price of all articles of fixed value must be specified in their certificate. They must be bound to supply on requisition a price current of all articles of fluctuating value; this price current must always be presented to the Com-

دودھه والہ ..... ۴۰ روپیہ
مرغي اور انڈے والہ ..... ۲۵ ,,
کڑبي والہ ..... ۳۵ ,,
گھاس والہ ..... ۲۰ ,,
حلوائي ..... ۱۰ ,,
بھیڑي والہ ..... ۲۵ ,,
تیلي ..... ۲۵ ,,
کمھار ..... ۱۰ ,,
چودھري جوکھار اور قلي اور باربرداري تعداد
مناسب تک جیسا مقرر ھوگا دیگا ..... ۵۰ ,,
چبینےوالہ ..... ۲۵ ,,
میزان کل ۶۱۵ ,,

۷ مناسب ھی کہ ٹھیکہداروں کو ممانعت کي جاوے کہ چیزوں کے جمع کرنے اور بیچنے میں پولیس کے اھلکاروں کےساتھہ کچھہ میل ملاپ نرکھا کریں اور اُنکو برداشت خانہ میں کوٹھریاں اور دوکانیں بےکرایہ ملینگي پر اُنکو کسي بات میں کچھہ خاص اختیار ندیا جائیگا اور نہ یہہ اجازت ھوگي کہ سوائے اُنکي اور دوکاندار کوئي چیز نہبیچے اور اُن ٹھیکہداورں سے مچلکہ لیاجائیگا کہ سب خریداروں کو بازار کے نرخ سے اسباب دیویں اگر فوج کے تھوڑے سے آدمي یا اور مسافر آنکر اُترین تو چاھیئے کہ ٹھیکیدار ھریک آدمي کے ھاتھہ جدي جدي چیزیں بیچے لیکن جب کبھي کمپو آوے اور اُسکے ساتھہ بازار ھو تو اُنکے ھاتھہ بیٹھکر نہبیچے بلکہ جو لوگ اُس بازار میں اُس کام پر مقرر ھوں اُنکو اِکٹھا جنس دیوے مناسب ھی کہ ایندھن کي ایسي گڈیاں باندھي جاوین جو ایک ایک پیسے کي ھوں اور یہہ بھي معلوم ھو کہ ایک من کي کتني گڈیاں ھوتي ھیں اور یہہ گڈیاں دونو طرح

XIX [53] manding Officer of a Regiment on his arrival in duplicate. He should countersign one and send it to the Collector for his information.

9. The Revenue Officer who is placed in charge of these arrangements is bound to see that the above provisions are complied with. It is also his duty to bring instantly to the notice of the Commanding Officer of a Regiment complaints that may be made by the contractors of any injury they have received from Sepoys or Camp-followers. These representations may be made either verbally or in writing, and information should be sent of them to the Collector.

10. A Collector or Magistrate, on receiving a well supported complaint against an Officer of the Army or detachment of Troops should immediately send information of it to the General Officer commanding the division towards which the party complained against is moving. He should at the same time furnish the Commissioner of the division with a copy of his representation.

11. *Serais.*—There is every reason to believe that the Zemindars and Bhuttiaras and other individuals will, with proper encouragement, erect serais or other places of accommodation for travellers, at their own cost, either with a view to profit, or as a meritorious charitable act. It is on every account desirable that such efforts should be promoted to the utmost. Buildings of this description are on many accounts preferable to Government serais. The Police should be strictly prohibited from interfering in such matters, so as unduly to favor any party, or to derive to themselves a profit from the undertakings. Their watch should be kept outside the buildings, and they should never enter them in their official capacity, unless to repress evident breaches of the peace or otherwise in the regular execution of their duty. They must be strictly prohibited from levying any dues from travellers who may alight at serais, or from compelling them to resort to particular places. Bhuttiaras must

سے بیچے جاویں اکٹھی یا الگ الگ جتنی خریدار کو ضرورت
ہو سب سرکاری اہلکاروں کو اور سپاہیوں کو بھی ممانعت ہی
کہ کوئی چیز مفت نلیں اور بازار کے نرخ سے کم قیمت پر نمانگیں
اور پولیس اور مال کے اہلکاروں کے واسطے خصوصاً حکم ہی کہ
جو چیز مول لیں اُس کی قیمت واجبی دیدیں *

۸ صاحب کلکٹر کو چاہیئے کہ اُن ٹھیکہداروں کو ایک ایک
سند انگریزی اور اُردو خط میں دیاکریں اور شرطیں جو
ٹھیکہدار کے ساتھہ کی جاتی ہیں اور یہہ بھی کہ کوئی اُنپر
زیادتی نکرے اُس میں لکھیں اور جو چیزیں ہمیشہ ایک نرخ
سے بکتی ہیں اُنکی قیمت اُس سند میں لکھی جاوے اور
جن چیزوں کا نرخ بدلتا رہتا ہی جب اُس کا نرخنامہ کسی
کو درکار ہو تو یہہ ٹھیکہدار دیوے اور جب کوئی حاکم کمانیر
رجمنٹ آکر اُترین تو دو نقلیں اُس نرخنامہ کی اُن کو دی
جائیں اور صاحب کمانیر ایک نقل پر دستخط کرکے صاحب
کلکٹر کی اطلاع کے واسطے بھیجدیا کریں *

۹ وہ عہدہدار مال کا جسکو یہہ سب بندوبست ذمہ
کیا جائیگا خیال اسبات کا رکھے کہ جو احکامات اوپر لکھے گئے وہ
سب عمل میں آویں اور یہہ امر بھی اُسیکے متعلق ہی کہ اگر
ٹھیکہدار کسی طرحکی نالش سپاہیوں پر یا کمپو کی بہیر پر
کرے تو پلٹن کے کمانیر افسر کو اُسکی اطلاع زبانی یا لکھکر کردے
اور اُس نالش کی خبر صاحب کلکٹر کو بھی کردیا کرے *

۱۰ اگر صاحب کلکٹر یا مجسٹریت کے پاس کسی فوج
کے افسر پر ایسی نالش پہنچے کہ ظاہرا قابل ثبوت کے ہو تو
مناسب ہی کہ جہاں کو مدعاعلیہ جاتا ہو وہاں کے افسر جنرل
کمانیر سے فورا اطلاع کریں اور اُنکو یہہ بھی چاہیئے کہ اُسیوقت
اپنی قسمت کے صاحب کمشنر پاس اُس اطلاع کی خبر بھیجدیں *

XIX [53] be protected in the fair exercise of their calling, and measures must be taken to enforce the same payments to them from Government Officers as are demanded from other individuals. If no private individual will erect a suitable serai, it may be expedient to build one at the Government expence, but in that case the Police must not be allowed to use any undue measures for promoting resort to the Government serai.

12. *Police.*—The preferrable form for Murhellahs is that of a building slightly raised above the ground and close on the road, consisting of two rooms and a verandah in front. The Murhellahs should be built at the distance of 2 miles the one from the other. Each Murhellah should contain a burkundauze and two chowkeedars, who should always be present at night, and each chowkeedar should have charge of a mile's length of road, immediately contiguous to the Murhellah on either side. A Murhellah of this description may be constructed for about 50 rupees.

13. Chowkies of larger dimensions, and with accommodation for a jemadar, two sowars and several burkundauzes, consisting of six rooms and stabling for two horses, should be erected at convenient posts.

14. The tehseeldaries and thannahs should be brought as much on the grand trunk road as may be consistent with other public objects.

15. It will be the duty of the chowkeedars and of the burkundauzes to afford protection to all travellers with merchandize or goods, who may stay for the night at puraos or other established halting places in their vicinity, but they must be strictly prohibited from compelling travellers to stop at any particular place, nor must they be allowed to make any charge for the protection they afford. Travellers who require separate chowkeedars for the protection of their baggage or tents at the

۱۱ سرایوں کے باب میں *

یقین ھی کہ اگر زمینداروں اور بھٹیاروں اور اور لوگونکے ساتھہ ایک موقع کي حمایت اور مدد کي جاے تو وے اپنے فائدے کیواسطے یا امر خیر سمجھکر اپنے نام کے لیئے سراے اور فرودگاہ مسافروں کیواسطے اپنا خرچ کرکے بنواویں اسواسطے بہر صورت مناسب ھی کہ جہاں کسیکا ایسا ارادہ ھو اُسکي مدد کیجاوے اور کئي وجہہ سے اسطرح کے مکانات سرکاري سرایوں پر ترجیح رکھتے ھیں پولیس کے اھلکارونکو بہت منع کرنا چاھیئے کہ ایسے امورات میں دست اندازي نکریں اور نہ کسي کي طرفداري کریں اور نہ خود کچھہ فائدہ اُٹھاویں اور پہرہ اُنکا اُن مکانونسے باھر رھائرے اور کبھي وہ اُن مکانوں کے اندر حکومت جتانے نہ جایا کریں لیکن ھاں اگر کوئي شخص دنگہ فساد کرتا ھو تو اُسکو جاکر رفع کریں یا کوئي کام اُنکو سپرد ھو تو اُسکے لیئے جائیں اور سواے اسکے اسبات کي بھي بڑي ممانعت چاھیئے کہ مسافر جو سراے میں آنکر ٹھہریں تو یہہ لوگ اُنسے کچھہ نہ لیں اور مسافرونکو جبر سے کسي خاص جگہہ نہ اُتاریں اور اسبات میں بھي اُنھیں بڑي ھوشیاري چاھیئے کہ بھٹیارے اپنے کام پر امن چین سے رھیں اور جو اور مسافروں سے لیا جاتا ھی وھي سرکاري نوکروں سے بھي اُنھیں دلایا جاے اگر کسي نے اپنا خرچ کرکے سراے نہ بنوائي تو شاید مناسب ھوگا کہ سرکار کي طرف سے سراے بنے مگر اس صورت میں پولیس کے اھلکارونکو یہہ اجازت نہوگي کہ ایسي نا مناسب تدبیریں کیا کریں جس سے مسافروں کو لاچار ھوکر سرکاري سراے میں آنا پڑے *

۱۲ پولیس کے باب میں *

اسطرح کے مرحلہ بنائے جائیں تو اچھا ھی کہ سڑک کے نزدیک زمین سے کچھہ اونچا ایک مکان بنے اور اُس میں دو

XIX [53] established encamping grounds, will be furnished with them at a settled price by the Officer of the Collector's Establishment who is stationed on the spot. For such chowkeedars, the established fee must be always paid.

16. The Tehseeldars along the road will generally be invested with the powers of Deputy Magistrates. In that capacity it will be their duty to see that all provisions are punctually paid for, and that all coolies and hired chowkeedars receive their proper wages. In the event of any complaints being preferred to them of non-payment or ill-treatment on the part of Troops or travellers, they will immediately bring the circumstance to the notice of the party against whom the complaint is lodged, either verbally or in writing, and if the matter is not promptly and satisfactorily settled, they will take evidence to the facts, and will either dispose of the case themselves, or send a representation of it, with their opinion, to the Collector or the Magistrate, as may be necessary.

17. They will further exert themselves to prevent all exactions on the part of the chowkeedars or burkundauzes or other Officers of Government on the road, whether directed against residents in the vicinity, traders or shopmen located on the road or travellers passing along it. They will bring to the notice of the Collector or Magistrate all instances of misconduct of this nature, with their recommendation as to the proper notice to be taken of the offence.

18. On the occurrence of any crimes upon the road, especially where travellers are concerned, it will be the duty of the Deputy Magistrates to enter upon the case directly, so that the parties may suffer no unnecessary detention. If the case be within their competency, they will dispose of it at once, otherwise they will send the criminal with the proceedings to the Magistrate for his final orders, and will suffer all others, who are concerned in the case and may be no further required, to pass on.

کوٹھري اور سڑک کي طرف ایک برامدہ ہوئے اور یہہ مرحلہ دو دو میل کے فاصلہ پر بنے اور ہر مرحلہ پر ایک برقنداز اور دو چوکیدار رہیں اور وہ رات کو ہمیشہ حاضر رہا کریں اور ہر مرحلہ کے دونو چوکیدار ایک اِس طرف اور ایک اُس طرف ایک ایک میل تک سڑک کي حفاظت کرے یقین ہی کہ اس طرح کے مرحلہ تخمینا پچاس پچاس روپیہ میں طیار ہوجائینگے *

۱۳ بڑي بڑي چوکیاں جنمیں چھہ چھہ کوٹھریاں ایک جمعدار اور دو سوار اور کئي برقندازوں کے رہنے کیواسطے اور دو گھوڑوں کیواسطے اصطبل ہوگا مناسب جگہوں پر بنینگي *

۱۴ تحصیلداري اور تھانہ سڑک کے قریب ہونا چاہیئے پر نہ اتنا کہ اور سرکاري کاموں میں کچھہ ہرج ہو *

۱۵ چوکیداروں اور برقندازونکو چاہیئے کہ جو مسافر تجارت کي چیزیں یا اور اسباب لیکر رات کو پڑاؤ میں یا کسي اور اُترنے کي جگہہ میں اُنکے قریب اُترے تو اُسکي حفاظت کریں مگر اسبات کي ممانعت ہی کہ وے لوگ مسافرونکو جبر سے کسي خاص جگہہ نہ اُتاریں اور اپني چوکیداري کي عوض اُنسے کچھہ نلیں اور اگر کوئي مسافر فرودگاہ مقرري میں اُترے اور اپنے مال اسباب یا ڈیرے کي حفاظت کیواسطے جدے چوکیدار مانگے تو جو عہدہ‌دار صاحب کلکٹر کیطرف سے اُس جگہہ متعین ہو مسافر سے اجرت مقرر کرکے چوکیدار منگادے اور ایسے چوکیدارونکو اجرت معمولي ہمیشہ دلائي جائیگي *

۱۶ تحصیلدار جو سڑک کے قریب ہیں اُنمیں سے اکثرونکو ڈپٹي مجسٹریٹي کا بھي اختیار ملیگا اور اُس اختیار کے ذریعہ

XIX [53] 19. The Magistrate will pay particular attention to the characters of the Police Officers, who may be stationed along the road, and he will suitably encourage the deserving. In like manner the Collector will keep a vigilant watch over the Officers of his establishment, who may be entrusted with the superintendence of supplies at the several encamping grounds. He will be careful that the supervision of the arrangements at each halting place is entrusted to one competent individual, and that this person be furnished with written authority to act, and with definite instructions both in English and Oordoo.

20. The Collector and Magistrate himself, or one of his best qualified Assistants, will make it a point to visit the halting grounds, and the chowkies, serais and other public buildings along the road, as often as may be practicable, and during the cold weather some responsible Officer should, if possible, be charged with the duty of moving along the road and seeing that existing rules are observed.

21. The preceding directions will indicate the nature of the arrangements which it is considered desirable to make, though some time may elapse before all can be completed, and perhaps particular causes may prevent their universal adoption. It is intended that in the course of the approaching cold weather, Major Steel shall again pass along the road and ascertain how much has been done, and how much more may be effected towards the accomplishment of the desired objects.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces.

(Signed) J. THORNTON,
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

سے اُنکو خبرداري اسکي بهي لازم هوگي که هر چيز کي قيمت واجبي دیجاے اور سب قلي اور ٹهيکه کے چوکيدار اپني اجرت واجبي پاویں اور اگر اُنکے پاس اسبات کي فریاد آوے که کسي مسافر یا فوج کے اهلکار نے قیمت نهیں دي یا بےحرمتي کي تومناسب یوں هی که مدعاعلیه کو اسبات کي خبر زباني یا لکهکر کردیں اور اگر مقدمه راضي نامه سے جلدي طی نهوجاے تو گواهي لیکر مقدمه آپ فیصل کریں یا صاحب کلکٹر یا مجسٹریٹ کے پاس اُسکي کیفیت معه اپني راے کے بهیجدیں *

۱۷ علاوه اسکے اُنکو کوشش کرني هوگي که سڑک پر جو چوکیدار اور برقنداز اور اور سرکاري اهلکار متعین هوں وه مسافروں اور قرب جوار کے رهنے والونسے یا بنیونسے جنکي دوکانیں سڑک کے قریب هیں کچهه لے نه سکیں اور اگر کوئي بات اسطرحکي بدوضعي کي اُن لوگوں سے ظاهر هو تو اُس امر میں جو تجویز اپنی راے میں مناسب جانیں صاحب کلکٹر یا مجسٹریٹ کي اطلاع دیواسطے لکهیں *

۱۸ اگر سڑک پر کوئي واردات هو اور خاص ایسي واردات جو مسافرونسے تعلق رکهے تو ڈپٹي مجسٹریٹونکو چاهیئے که ایسے مقدمات کا تصفیه جلد کردیا کریں جسمیں طرفین میں سے کسیکو بیفائده ٹههرنا نه پڑے اگر مقدمه ایسا هو که وه خود اُسکا تصفیه کرسکتے هوں تو جلد تصفیه کردیا کریں اور اگر اُنکي حد اختیار سے باهر هو تو اسامي کو معه کیفیت حکم ناطق کے واسطے صاحب مجسٹریٹ کے پاس بهیجدیں اور اور لوگونکو جو اُس مقدمه کے شامل هوں اور اُنکو زیاده ٹههرانا ضرور نهو تو رخصت کردیں *

XIX [53] CIRCULAR.

No. 1528.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quaters, Simla,
15*th August* 1848.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit, for your information, the accompanying copy of a notification by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, dated 28th April 1848, and to request your particular attention to those paragraphs connected with the subject of providing for the march of Troops, &c., along the grand trunk road, from the river Kurumnasa to Kurnaul.

2. It will be your duty, when the Corps under your command is required to proceed along that route, to give every support and protection to the different contractors established by Government; they will supply all Regimental bazars wholesale, in the usual manner, as prescribed in the rules to the Civil and Military Authorities in General Orders No. 15, dated 21st January 1833, but small detachments and individuals of the Corps proceeding on duty, or leave, will be supplied at the Burdasht Khana where such is established.

3. To enable the contractor to be duly prepared with a supply of firewood, in convenient quantities, it is desirable that you should state, as far as practicable, at the foot of your indent, the probable number of bundles of firewood, of the value of one pice each, that may be required for the consumption of the Corps, the quantity will of course vary, with the price of the wood, from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

۱۹ صاحب مجسٹریٹ کو چاهیئے که جو پولیس کے اهلکار سڑک پر تعینات هوں اُنکے رویه اور وضع کا بهت خیال رکهیں اور اُنمیں سے جو هوشیار اور لایق هوں اُنکي پرورش کریں اسیطرح صاحب کلکٹر کو بهي چاهیئے که اپنے عمله کے افسرونکا جو لشکر کي فرودگاهونمیں رسد پهنچانے اور اور کاموں کیواسطے متعین هوئے هوں خوب خیال رکهیں اور صاحب کلکٹرکو اسبات کي بهي هوشیاري چاهیئے که هرایک پڑاؤ کے اهتمام کے واسطے ایک هوشیار اور لایق شخص مقرر کریں اور اُس شخص کے پاس ایک سند اردو اور انگریزي خط میں لکهي هوئي رهے اور جسطرح پر اُس شخص کو عمل کرنا هوگا بیان مشرح اُسکا اُس سند میں لکها جاوے *

۲۰ صاحب کلکٹر اور مجسٹریٹ کو چاهیئے که خود یا اُنکے اسسٹنٹونمیں سے کوئي هوشیار شخص پڑاؤ اور چوکي اور سرائے اور اور اسطرحکے مکانات جو سڑک پر هوں اُنکو جتنے مرتبه هوسکے دیکها کریں اور جاڑے کے موسم میں اگر ممکن هو تو کسي مستعد افسر کو یهه کام سپرد کریں که وه اُس سڑک پر جاکے دیکهے که یهه سب قاعدے جو لکهے گیئے عمل میں آتے هیں یا نهیں *

۲۱ جو هدایتیں اوپر لکهي گئیں اُنسے کیفیت اس انتظام کي ظاهر هوگي جسکا انجام دینا ضرور هی اگرچه اُسکے تمام هونے میں کچهه مدت بهي گذریگي اور بعض جگهه ایسے سبب بهي پیش هونگے که جس سے یهه انتظام رایج نهوسکیگا یهه اراده هی که اگلے جاڑونمیں میجر اسٹیل صاحب پهر سب سڑکونکو دیکهینگے اور تحقیق کرینگے که اس انتظام سے جو مواد هی وه کتني برائي اور کتني آگے کو انجام پاسکیگي *

جے تهارنٹن
سیکرٹري گورنمنٹ ملک غربي

XIX [53] 4 It is also desirable that no imposition should be practised on the Troops, and to prevent this as far as possible, the contractor will be furnished with a nerrick, in Oordoo and English, of articles of fixed value; and of those of fluctuating price you will be furnished with a copy of the nerrick in duplicate: one of which you will countersign and send the Collector by dawk, noticing at the same time, any disposition to impose upon your men, an inferior article, or improper prices.

5. To prevent the necessity for future complaint or reference to the Officer commanding the district or division, it is desirable that the Revenue and Police Officers, and even the villagers residing in the vicinity of camp, should have ready access, that you may quickly learn if any thing has occurred deserving your attention.

6. The posting of sentries round the camp, as soon as the advanced guard has reached the new ground, with instructions to prevent camp followers or any others from introducing firewood, straw or other forage, pilfered, or forcibly taken, from the neighbouring villages, will have considerable effect in preventing cause of complaint. The Native Officer on duty should be held responsible for the enforcement of this order, and have instructions to bring any individual into camp who may wish to prefer a complaint.

7. On the march of the Corps, the Quarter Master, as well as the European and Native Officers of the day, should be directed to visit the bazar daily, to see that no just cause of complaint exists on the part of the contractors or others attending with supplies.

8. Detachments and men proceeding on leave of absence should be warned, that the Tehseeldars, as Deputy Magistrates, stationed along the road, have instructions to investigate the complaints of all hackery-men, or men seized as *begarees* in

سرکیولر نمبر ۱۹۲۸

دفتر ایجوٹنٹ جنرل

هیڈکوارٹرس

شملہ ۱۵ اگست سنہ ۱۸۴۸ ع

بنام کمان افسر

صاحب من

ریٹ آنریبل کمانڈرانچیف صاحب بہادر مجھے ایما فرماتے هیں کہ تمھاري اطلاع کے واسطے نقل اشتہار مصدورہ نواب لفٹننٹ گورنر بہادر ممالک مغربي و شمالي مورخہ ۲۸ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۴۸ ع کو تمھارے پاس بھیجوں اور تم سے درخواست کروں کہ اُس اشتہار کي جو دفعات کہ کرمناسہ ندي سے کرنال تک کي بڑي سڑک پر کوچ میں فوج کي رسد کي سربراهي وغیرہ سے متعلق هیں اُن پر تم خوب توجہہ کرو *

۲ جب تمھاري تحت کي پلٹن کو اُس سڑک پر هوکر کہیں جانا پڑے تو یہہ کام تمسے متعلق هوگا کہ سرکار کے مقرر کیئے هوئے مستاجروں کي هر طرحسے اعانت اور حمایت کرو اور یہہ مستاجر پلٹن کے بازار کو جنرل آرڈرس نمبر ۱۵ مورخہ ۲۱ جنواري سنہ ۱۸۳۳ ع کے مطابق جو کہ جنگي اور ملکي حاکموں کے نام صادر هوا تھا ایکہٹي رسد معمولي طور پر دیا کرینگے مگر جب کہ پلٹن کے تھوڑے سے سپاهي یا دو ایک آدمي رخصت پر یا سرکاري کام پر جاوینگے تو جہاں برداشت خانے مقرر هیں وهاں اُنکو برداشت خانوں میں رسد وغیرہ ملیگی *

۳ اس مراد سے کہ جتنا ایندھن تمھاري پلٹن کے واسطے درکار هو مستاجر لوگ موجود رکھا کریں تمکو مناسب هی کہ تخمینا جتني گڈي ایندھن کي قیمتي ایک ایک پیسے کي

XIX [53] defiance of the orders of the Governor General of the 24th March 1820, (which should be again read and explained to the Corps) as well as of men, who have been employed and discharged without adequate payment.

9. They must also be instructed that they are not entitled to the gratuitous service of Butteearahs, in the several serais, but must pay the same as other travellers, for any accommodation they require.

10. General Orders by the Governor General in Council, dated 15th January 1811, and General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the 13th February 1811, prohibit, in the strongest terms, the levy of any duty, tax, or dustooree, under any pretence whatever. His Lordship is sorry to learn that Kotwals and Chowdries of regimental bazars are not only in the habit of taking dustooree on all money paid for supplies furnished their bazar, but that the weighmen exact a certain portion on every maund of grain supplied, which naturally enhances the price to the consumers, who are entitled to your protection, and whose interests it is your duty to guard. Such proceedings may in some measure account for any reluctance of individuals to deal with their regimental bazar, and impair its efficiency.

11. The Commander-in-Chief is informed that much money is occasionally paid on the march, for fear of an unfavorable report being made on the supplies furnished. In the event of any such occurrence, it will be your duty not to be guided by the report of the Chowdrie or Russud guard only, but to make a most particular investigation, and that by a Committee of Native Officers, superintended by a Captain or senior Officer, a copy of whose report should be transmitted for the information of the Collector, that he may take the proper steps to prevent a recurrence of similar impropriety Their examination should not be confined as a sample, but to the whole quantity provided.

درکار ہوں انڈنٹ یعني فہرست اسباب رسد کے نیچے لکھہکر اُنکے پاس بھیجدیا کرو اور بوجھہ ہر گدي کا ایندھن کے نرخ کے مطابق دو یا اڈھائي سیر ہوگا *

۴ یہہ بھي ضرور ہی کہ پلٹن کے لوگوں سے مستاجر زیادہ ستاني نہ کرنے پاویں اس لیئے مناسب ہی کہ جن چیزونکي قیمت ہمیشہ ایکسي رہتي ہی اُنکا نرخنامہ اُردو اور انگریزي زبان میں مستاجر کے پاس رہیگا اور جن چیزوں کي قیمت بدلتي رہتي ہی اُنکے نرخنامہ کي دو نقلیں تمہارے پاس آوینگي اُنمیں سے ایک پر تم اپنے دستخط کرکے صاحب کلکٹر کے پاس بسبیل ڈاک بھیجدیا کرنا اور جو مستاجر تمہارے آدمیوں سے زیادہ لینا چاہے یا چیزیں اچھي نہ دے اور قیمت غیرمناسب مانگے تو اطلاع اُسکي بھي صاحب کلکٹر کو اُسي نرخنامہ کے ذریعہ سے کرو *

۵ قسمت یا ضلع کے حاکموں کے پاس نالش یا اُن سے کچھہ استفسار آیندہ کي ضرورت رفع کرنیکے واسطے لازم ہی کہ تم عملہ پولیس اور اہلکاران مال کو بلکہ کمپو کے نزدیک کے گانوں کے لوگوں کو اپنے پاس آنے دیا کرو تاکہ جو بات تمہاري اطلاع یاغور کے لائق ہو اُس سے تم جلد آگاہ ہو جایا کرو *

۶ جسوقت کہ فرودگاہ میں سب سے پہلا گارد پہنچے اُسوقت اگر فرودگاہ کے گرد سنتري کھڑے کردیئے جاویں اور اُنکو حکم ہو کہ جوکوئي شخص کمپو کي بہیز وغیرہ میں سے ایندھن یا گھاس وغیرہ گرد نواح کے گانوں میں سے چوراکر یا زبردستي سے چھین کر لاوے اُسکو روکیں تو یقین ہی کہ رہایا کي نالش کرنیکا باعث بہت کم ہوجاویگا اس لئے مناسب ہی کہ یہہ کام ہندوستاني کمان افسروں کے ذمہ ہو اور اُن سے کہدیا جاوے کہ جو کوئي نالش کیا چاہے اُسکو کمپو میں حاضر کرو *

XIX [53] 12. The orders which direct a Native Commissioned Officer to be detached, in advance, to look after the Russud, have been sometimes lost sight of: your attention is therefore required to this important point; and you will warn the Officer selected for this duty that if any of the party under his command misconduct themselves, by taking firewood or grain, &c., he will be held responsible for their misbehaviour.

13. I am also directed to call your attention to the Adjutant General's Circular, No. 1553, of the 15th October 1832, and also to General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief of the 30th August 1836, regarding indents for supplies, with a view to prevent any unnecessary expense being entailed on Government from excess of indent, or its including articles not procurable on the spot, and of the propriety of revising it, should you at any time find it beyond what may be your daily consumption.

14. You will be careful to have your bazar, &c., supplied, at the larger cities or stations you may pass through, with sugar-candy, soojee, tea, &c., and other articles not in general use, or procurable at the native villages, that may be required as such articles cannot be supplied on indent.

15. In detaching Sepoys with Commissariat cattle for forage, they should be instructed not to permit any trees, &c., to be destroyed in the vicinity of the houses of the inhabitants, or temples, or allow any money to be exacted for the exemption of any particular trees, &c., lest they should be implicated in any subsequent charge, which may be made as affecting the conduct of the Regiment on that account.

16. As bhoosa and other dry forage will be obtainable at the Burdasht Khana, Sepoys should not be employed to compel any forced delivery of that article.

17. The Commissariat Agent proceeding with the cattle attached to a Regiment should be prohibited indenting for a larger

۷ پلٹن کے کوچ میں کوارٹر ماسٹر اور اُس دن کے هندوستاني اور انگریزي افسر هر روز بازار کو دیکھنے جایا کریں اور دیکھیں کہ مستاجروں اور اور رسد پہنچانیوالوں کي طرف سے کوئي وجہہ شکایت کي تو نہیں هی *

۸ مناسب هی کہ پلٹن کی جماعتوں اور رخصتي سپاهیوں کو جتادیا جاوے کہ سڑک کے قریب کے تحصیلداروں کو جنکو اختیار ڈپٹي مجسٹریٹي کا بهي حاصل هی حکم هی کہ گاڈي بانوں اور اُن لوگوں کي جنکو گورنر جنرل بهادر کے حکم مورخہ ۲۴ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۲۰ ع کے خلاف کسي نے بیگار میں پکڑ لیا هو یا محنت کراکے واجبي مزدوري ندي هو اُنکي نالش سنیں اور لازم هی کہ گورنر جنرل بهادر کا حکم مذکور پلٹن میں پڑهکر پهر سبکو سنا دیا جاوے *

۹ یہہ بهي چاهیئے کہ سب سپاهیوں کو سمجها دیا جاوے کہ سراے میں بلا اُجرت بهٹیاروں سے خدمت کرانیکا اختیار اُنکو نہیں هی اور جسطرح سراے میں آکر اور مسافر خرچ کرتے هیں اُسي طرح یہہ بهي کیا کریں *

۱۰ احکامات مصدورہ نواب گورنر جنرل بهادر باجلاس گونسل مورخہ ۱۵ جنوري سنہ ۱۸۱۱ع اور احکامات مصدورہ کمانڈر انچیف صاحب بهادر مورخہ ۱۳ فبروري سنہ ۱۸۱۱ع کے مطابق کسي کو اختیار نہیں هی بلکہ سخت ممانعت هي کہ کوئي کسي حیلہ سے دستوري یا محصول وغیرہ کسي سے نہ لینے پاوے لارڈ کمانڈر انچیف بهادر اسبات کے سنّے سے بہت ناخوش هیں کہ لشکر کے بازار کے کوتوال اور چودهري صرف اُسي روپیہ پر دستوري نہیں لیتے جو کہ اُنکے بازار میں رسد وغیرہ پہنچانیوالوں کو ملتا هی بلکہ جنس تولنے والے بهي في من کچهہ تولائي

XIX [53] supply of grain than is actually required, and he should be warned against exacting any dustooree, or receiving any description of perquisite. He is to be provided with a nerrick for the quantity of grain only that he may purchase.

18. The Commander-in-Chief regrets to find that the repeated and explicit orders, more particularly those in the Circular Letter of the Adjutant General, No. 1553, of the 15th October 1832, on the subject of the march of Troops have been frequently disregarded, and he trusts that such attention will be paid to them in future, as to prevent any charge of improper conduct on the part of a Regiment being brought by the Civil Authorities to his Lordship's notice.

19. You will cause the several orders adverted to in this letter, as well as the notification of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, to be read and explained to the Regiment as far as concern their personal conduct, that they may be fully aware what is required of them, and how they are expected to act in upholding the credit of the Regiment to which they have the honor to belong, and you will record in your monthly return when such orders are read.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PAT. GRANT, LIEUT. COLONEL,

Adjutant General of the Army.

لیتے ہیں سو اس سبب سے قیمت چیزوں کی بیشک بڑھہ جاتی ہوگی اور مول لینیوالوں کو جنکی حفاظت تمہارے متعلق ہی زیادہ دینا پڑتا ہوگا اور شائد اس سبب سے بھی لوگ پلٹن کے بازاروں میں اسباب لانے اور بیچنے سے باز رہتے ہیں اور بازار بگڑ جاتا ہی *

۱۱ لارڈ کمانڈر نچیف صاحب بہادر نے یہہ سنا ہی کہ جب کبھی کونچ میں رسد ناقص دیجاتی ہی تو اُسکی رپورٹ چھپانیکے واسطے رسد دینیوالے روپیہ خرچ کرتے ہیں اِسلیئے مناسب ہی کہ جب کبھی ایسا ہو تو تم صرف چودھری یا رسد گارد کے کہنے پر اعتماد مت کیا کرو بلکہ ہندوستانی افسروں کی پنچایت اور ایک کپتان یا کوئی اور افسر اعلیٰ اُنکا سرپنچ مقرر کرکے اسبات کو خوب تحقیق کیا کرو اور جو رپورٹ اس باب میں سرپنچ لکھا کرے اُسکی نقل صاحب کلکٹر کے پاس بھجوا دیا کرو تاکہ صاحب موصوف پھر ایسی بدعت نہونے دیا کریں مگر یہہ بھی لازم ہی کہ امتحان صرف چیزوں کے نمونہ کا نکیا جاوے بلکہ کل جنس کا ہوا کرے *

۱۲ جو حکم ہندوستانی متعہد افسروں کے واسطے ہی کہ آگے نکل کر رسد دیکھا کریں اُسپر کبھی کبھی لحاظ نہیں ہوتا اسواسطے لازم ہی کہ تم اس حکم اہم کی طرف متوجہہ ہو اور جس افسر کو تم منتخب کرکے آگے رسد کے دیکھنے کے واسطے بھیجو اُسے جتادیا کرو کہ جو سپاہی اُنکے ساتھہ جاویں کسی کا ایندھن یا غلہ وغیرہ مفت لیکر بدوضعی نکرنے پاویں اور اگر وہ کرینگے تو ذمہداری افسر مذکور کی ہوگی *

۱۳ مجھکو یہہ بھی حکم ہی کہ تم کو ایجوٹنٹ جنرل کے سرکیولر نمبر ۱۵۵۳ مورخہ ۱۵ اکتوبر سنہ ۱۸۳۲ ع اور

کمانڈر انچیف بہادر کے حکم مورخہ ۳۰ اگست سنہ ۱۸۳۶ ع پر جو انڈنٹ یعني درخواست رسد کے باب میں ہیں متوجہہ کروں اور تمکو اُن حکموں پر متوجہہ کرنے سے مراد یہہ ہی کہ انڈنٹ میں زیادہ یا نایاب چیزیں نہ لکھي جاویں اور سرکار پر بلا ضرورت خرچ اور نقصان نہ پڑے اور یہہ بھي کہ اگر تم اپنے روز مرہ کے خرچ سے انڈنٹ زیادہ لکھا دیکھو تو اُسکي ترمیم کیا کرو *

۱۴ تمکو اسبات کي ہوشیاري چاہیئے کہ مصري اور سوجي اور چاے وغیرہ چیزیں جو کہ اکثر استعمال میں نہیں آتیں اورگانوں میں نہیں ملتیں ہیں شہر میں سے اپنے بازار کے واسطے خرید یا کرو کیونکہ انڈنٹ بھیجنے پر یہہ چیزیں نہیں مل سکتیں *

۱۵ جب کمسریٹ کے اُونٹ وغیرہ کولیکر چارہ لینے کے واسطے سپاہي بھیجے جاویں تو مناسب ہی کہ اُنکو حکم دیا جاوے کہ کسي گھر یا مندل وغیرہ کے نزدیک کا درخت نہ کاٹنے دیں یا درختوں کے کاٹنے سے باز رکھنے یا اور کسي کام کے واسطے کسي سے کچھہ نہ لیں نہیں تو وہ کسي ایسے مقدمہ میں پھنس جائینگے جس سے اُنکي پلٹن کي بدنامي ہو *

۱۶ چونکہ بھوسہ اور اور چارہ برداشت خانونمیں مل سکیگا اسواسطے مناسب ہی کہ سپاہیوں کو ممانعت کردیجاوے کہ یہہ چیزیں کسي سے بزبردستي نہ لیں *

۱۷ جو کمسریٹ کا گماشتہ کہ فوج کي مویشي کے ساتھہ رہتا ہی اُسے منع کردیاجاے کہ جتنا غلہ چاہیئے اُس سے زیادہ کي درخواست نکرے اور کسي سے دستوري وغیرہ نہ لے اور جو کچھہ غلہ اُسکو درکار ہو اُسکا نرخنامہ اُسکو دیاجاوے *

۱۸ جناب کمانڈرانچیف صاحب بہادر کو تاسف ہی کہ فوج کے کوچ کی نسبت جو حکم کئی بار ظاہر ہوچکے ہیں اور خصوصا وہ جو ایجوٹنٹ جنرل کے سرکیولر نمبر ۳۵۵ مورخہ ۱۵ اکتوبر سنہ ۱۸۳۲ ع میں لکھے ہیں اُنپر اکثر لحاظ نہیں ہوتا ہی مگر اب یقین ہی کہ آیندہ سے اُنپر بخوبی لحاظ کیا جائیگا تاکہ ملکی حاکموں کی طرف سے رجمنٹ کی کوئی شکایت لارڈ موصوف سے نہ کیجاوے *

۱۹ جن حکموں کا ذکر اس سرکیولر میں ہوا ہی اُنکو اور نواب لفٹننٹ گورنر بہادر ممالک مغربی کے اشتہار کو پلٹنوں میں پڑھکر سنوا دو تاکہ فوج کے لوگوں کو معلوم رہے کہ اُنکو کیا مناسب ہی اور اپنی پلٹن کی ناموری کے واسطے کیاکیا کرنا چاہیئے لازم ہی کہ تم اس حکم کے پڑھنے کی تاریخ اپنی ماہواری رپورٹ میں مندرج کرو *

پی کرانٹ لفٹننٹ کرنیل
فوج کا ایجوٹنٹ جنرل

The following is an abstract translation of a Vernacular Statement shewing the arrangements made for the Supplies and Police of the Grand Trunk Road in the Cawnpore District.

SECTION I.

ON SELECTING MILITARY ENCAMPING GROUNDS AND KEEPING THEM IN ORDER.

At every halting place two pieces of land 400 yards square, and containing each from 56 to 57 beegahs (or between 32 and 33 English acres) have been marked off, care being taken to include as much shady tope land as possible. The encamping grounds face each other on opposite sides of the road. The grounds have been levelled and made easy of access by filling up the sides of the road along which they lie. A bhungee has been appointed for the purpose of clearing away the sepoy's choolahs and otherwise keeping the encampment clean. Two rupees per mensem as his wages, are paid from the proceeds of the sale of gober, grass, &c., &c., collected from the waste land.

The rights of the owners of any tree s included in the encampment are not interfered with. The proprietors can take away any timber that dries up, and the grass which grows underneath is their property.

Complaints being often preferred that sepoys and others damage the trees, and that the crops adjoining the encampment are trodden down, rules on the subject have been inscribed on a board in English, Oordoo, and Hindee, and entrusted to the persons in charge of the ground, that they may on any occurrence of the kind taking place, shew it to the Commanding Officer

with a request that he will put an immediate stop to such depredations. The inscription will be found in the Appendix A.

Each encamping ground has been marked out with masonry pillars of an uniform construction, of the dimensions ordered by Government, in order that the place of encampment may be visible to all.

SECTION II.

RELATES TO THE ERECTION OF BURDASHT KHANAS OR STORE HOUSES.

A Burdasht Khana has been erected in such a situation on the ground selected, that persons from either encampment can be supplied without difficulty. The cost of erection and subsequent additions at each place amounted to 300 rupees. A plan of the building will be found in Appendix B.

SECTION III.

REGARDING SUPPLIES.

At first a difficulty was experienced in obtaining persons who would undertake to live in the Burdasht Khanas and furnish supplies. It was urged that sepoys and Government servants often did not pay the proper price, and insisted on having supplies below the market rate. That bunniahs and others were liable to abuse and insult, and that they received no redress. That regimental bazar chowdrees, regimental kotwals, and Commissariat gomashtas, demanded unreasonable dustooree on all supplies furnished. That Regiments came so seldom, that on their account alone, it would not be worth their (the bunniah's) while to enter

into any engagement for the purpose ; that casual travellers might occasionally take a few supplies from them, but that this would be precarious and uncertain. It was admitted that the objections were generally correct, but that in future every endeavour would be used to protect them from oppression and loss, and that arrangements would be made to ensure them a ready sale. They were briefly as follows :—

An advance of money to the amount here* shewn was made to each shop-keeper on his furnishing security for the payment of the same, after the expiration of a year, or if subsequently to tha period it should be demanded. They were to have their shops free of any rent or repairs, and to be placed under the protection of the Tehseeldar who is also a Deputy Magistrate. A halting place for travellers, and, if posible, a serai was to be established in the vicinity. They on their part undertook to supply grain at the market rate of the day, and other supplies such as wood, fodder of all kinds, earthen vessels, &c., &c., at certain rates to be fixed with the concurrence of the Collector. Specimens of the agreement entered into by the contractors will be found in Appendix C.

Serais were not built at first, but at every three miles along the trunk road, halting places were established for travellers. These consisted of nothing more than a good tope and well, at which were stationed 2 or 3 burkundauzes whose sole duty it was to protect travellers putting up there for the night. No charge of chowkeedaree were permitted to be made, and they became very popular and were much resorted to. One of these puraos (as they are generally called) was established in

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* Bunniah, ... 200
Firewood and Bhoosa, ... 150
Milkman, ... 40
Fowls and Eggs, ... 25
Kurbee, &c., ... 35

front of the Burdasht Khana, and thus a market was at once created, which opened a considerable source of profit to the contractors. Still they did not seem to be quite satisfied with their position, and with the sanction of Government, as an experiment, a serai was built at every encamping ground at a cost of 1,100 rupees. The contractors are now quite contented. They have a regular and steady sale, and I doubt not in the course of next year the advance will not be necessary. Taking into consideration the length of time the bunniahs had been subjected to extortion first by the Collector's chuprassees and then by the Military and Commissariat departments, some persuasion was necessary to induce them to come forward.

The selection of the contractors and the management of all the details were left to the local Tehseeldar, a highly paid and respectable functionary, who would naturally be most interested in the success of the plan. Being a Deputy Magistrate, and residing either at or close to the encamping ground, it became his particular duty to attend promptly to all complaints and redress all grievances either on the part of the Military and Civil Authorities towards the bunniahs, or of the bunniahs towards them. Almost every thing depends on this.

FIXING RATES.

It was found that fixed rates could not be determined for provisions on account of the fluctuating state of the market, and with regard to them the plan followed was this. The Tehseeldar, the day previous to the arrival of a regiment, obtained from the nearest large mart the rates at which grain was sold, and on the arrival of the regiment delivered two copies of the niruk-namehs with his official seal and signature to the Commanding Officer. One copy the Officer retained, and the other he despatched to the Collector. The Tehseeldar was bound to see that there was no collusion between the chowdree who furnished the rates and the

Burdasht bunniahs. It is easy to conceive that unless watched there would be fraud, but with ordinary care it could not happen. From copies of the niruk-namehs being sent to the Collector, he had also the power of checking any great irregularities which appeared in the rates at the different encamping grounds. Experience has shown that the chowdrees have not given in false rates where they knew they were watched, and where, if they were discovered, immediate punishment would follow. Of course much depends upon the vigilance of the controlling authorities. If the Tehseeldar neglects his duty, and the Collector is careless, advantage will be taken, and this will apply in other matters also.*

There were certain articles the prices of which fluctuated but little during the different seasons, and it was thought more convenient to establish certain rates according to which they should be sold. The seasons were divided into the cold season, hot season, and rains. The rates for the year were determined at the close of September, when the out-turn of the khurreef, and the prospects of the rubbee harvest had been ascertained. As Regiments generally march only in the cold weather from October till March, the khurreef harvest was the one principally to be looked to, and there was little difficulty in then determining proper rates for the sale of fodder which required most consideration. Wood, earthen-pots, charcoal, and such things, were not likely to fluctuate much in price, and by adjusting the rates carefully at once for a year it saved much trouble and seemed the simplest plan. It was clearly understood that if owing to any great demand or overstocking of the market, any material difference should arise in the prices, the Collector should alter the rates,

* The seer in use is the Company's one of 80 tolahs. The bunniahs are furnished by the Collector with stamped standard Weights according to which they must sell. No Commissariat Officer or Regimental bunniah can demand to be served according to his seer. The Tehseeldar must constantly examine the Weights and ascertain that they are not altered.

and it was the peculiar duty of the Tehseeldar to watch any great fluctuation and bring it to the notice of the Collector. It may be given as an example, that this year, owing to the great demand for bhoosa for the army, the prices down here were affected and it became necessary to alter the rate. The same was done regarding sugar-cane leaves.

The Tehseeldars having made previous enquiries in their pergunnahs in regard to the market rates of the different supplies required by the Troops, assembled about the close of September at the station. They compared the rates in the different localities, as also those prevailing at the adjacent encamping grounds in the bordering districts, it being as important that there should be no great variation between one district and another as between the different encamping grounds in a district. The Collector presided at this meeting, and the rates were speedily fixed. The Tehseeldar had the interests of the contractors and the interests of the Army and travellers to attend to. If the rates fixed were not remunerating, the contractors would either be unable to carry on or else give inferior things. If they were fixed too high, the Tehseeldars would have to bear all the ill-will and annoyance that such a state of things would bring on them from the Military and travellers generally. I always found on such occasions the most scrupulous wish to do justice to both parties.

In a line of some seventy miles in length, there will naturally be some differences in the price of some articles at the different stations, but it is generally trifling.

The rates being decided on, a statement is made out for each encamping ground, (a specimen is given in Appendix D) and pasted on a board. It remains in the Burdasht Khana for the inspection of the public. The Government Weight of 80 rupees to the seer has been introduced throughout the district, and is used at all the encamping grounds. To ensure fine flour the sieves are all stamped with a seal.

Soldiers always demand the full number of 64 pice in the rupee. It is well known that the exchange varies much, and is often a pice or half a pice less in the rupee. Quarrels constantly arise on this point, and the money changers are considerable losers, and indeed will never willingly attend the camp. To put an end to disputes, I allowed the Tehseeldars to draw for 100 rupees worth of pice from the Government Treasury for each Regiment, and when the pice are exhausted the rupees are sent in and another 100 rupees of pice sent out. This has been found to answer well and to give great satisfaction. See notice on the subject in Appendix E.

Arrangements have been made by the Tehseeldars to supply coolies and chowkeedars on the payment in advance of fixed rates. No coolies or chowkeedars are on any account to be furnished except on these terms. The rules on the subject will be found in Appendix F. They have been found to work well, and to have the effect of diminishing to a great extent the large demand which formerly existed: where before a demand of from 40 to 50 chowkeedars was not uncommon for a Regiment, now two or three often suffice, and they are paid. No wonder if under the old system the chowkeedars were generally reputed thieves.

A serai has been built at each encamping ground and made over to certain bhutteearahs, who on their part have agreed to repair it, and keep it in good order. The Government have renounced all claim to it so long as they do this. The Police are forbidden to enter except when specially summoned, the reason for this arrangement being to prevent the unnecessary interference of the Police. At night there is a watch outside. In order to ensure payment on the part of travellers, a notice with the inscription entered in Appendix G,* has been made over to the bhutteearahs of the different serais, and the effect has been that there are few complaints of non-payment.

* It is written in English, Oordoo, and Hindee.

POLICE OF THE ROAD.

Police stations have been erected along the trunk road at intervals of about 2½ miles. Three or more men are located in each.* A regular system of patrol within fixed limits has been established, and two sowars are placed at about every 8 miles.† The encamping grounds are especially well-guarded, consisting (where there is no thannah) of a jemadar and four or six burkundauzes, two chowkeedars, and two sowars. The most active and intelligent men are selected, and promise of reward and promotion held out to them on their acquitting themselves well. It is their duty immediately to wait on all travellers and offer any aid that lies in their power. They are to see that the rules laid down are properly enforced, and to report any infringement of them.

It has been found that thefts more frequently occur the night preceding the arrival of the Regiment or party at the ground; the advanced guard and hackeries which are sent on a head, arrive at the ground in the middle of the night, and the men put up without any order and with no guard. The Police are therefore directed to be then more particularly on the alert. On the night that the Regiment encamps on the grounds, if it is a Native Infantry Corps, they have a chain of sentries all round, and thefts are comparatively rare. Not so with European Regiments, but more particularly detachments of European recruits. In the former case, the camp is fairly guarded, but not in the latter. A few scattered sentries are placed here and there. The Officers and men are ignorant of the country and the language, and expose themselves at night to almost certain robberry. In all such cases the Police may do much by putting the men on their guard aud patrolling at night beyond the sentries. Appendix H.

* There are three exceptions when the stations contain only 2 men each.

† They should be at every six miles, but the small establishment will not admit of more.

will shew the rules laid down for Police Officers and kept in the Police station. The Police dawk in this district is well managed, and affords an opportunity to Officers and travellers of despatching and receiving their letters whilst within the limits of the district. The rules which the Police Officer presents to the traveller on his arrival will be found in Appendix I.

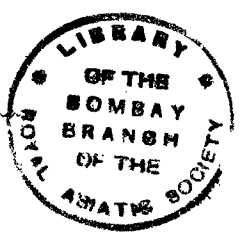
The above arrangements have now had a trial in this district of nearly two years, and have been found to work well. During this cold season, (1848-49) although many Regiments and the Governor General's Camp have passed along the road, there has not been a single complaint about supplies either as to the quality or rates.

(Signed) R. MONTGOMERY,
Offg. Supdt. for Police and Supplies,
Grand Trunk Road.

APPENDIX A.

Complaints are sometimes made by the cultivators whose fields are in the neighbourhood of the encamping ground, that their crops are injured by the cattle belonging to Regiments encamping there. Also that European Soldiers are in the habit of climbing the trees, and breaking off the branches. These trees are private property, and the Officers in command of Regiments and Detachments are earnestly requested to prevent any injury being done, either to the crops or trees, when the matter is brought to their notice.

(Signed) R. MONTGOMERY,
Collector.

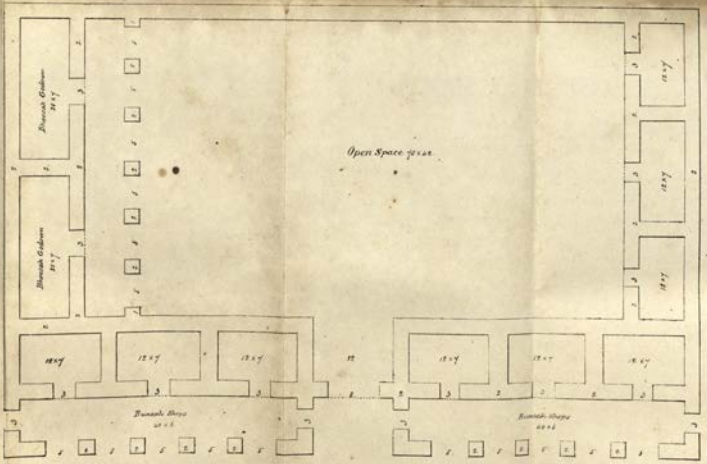


Appendix B

Plan of the "Burdasht Khannahs" constructed in the District of Cawnpore.

Elevation

Ground Plan



Scale of feet to an Inch.

APPENDIX. C¹.

To Munguldeen and Bhowanydeen, contractors for the supply of atta, dall of all kinds, rice of all sorts, gram, ground gram, maida, soojee, ghee, samur and chooteeah salts, goor, urdawa, chokur, and benour, at the encamping ground at Kullianpoor.

Whereas the contract for supplying atta, dall of all kinds, rice of all sorts, gram, ground gram, maida, soojee, ghee, samur, and chooteeah salts, goor, urdawa, chokur, and benour, to Troops and other travellers at the above encamping ground, has been given to you from 1st May 1848 to 30th April 1849, and the sum of Company's Rupees 200, advanced to you from the Collector's Treasury for that purpose, you are hereby to consider yourselves bound to abide by the following terms and conditions :

1*stly*.—In consequence of the sudden changes which take place in the prices of grain, no fixed rates have been entered, but you are required to sell according to the market rate of the day as shewn in the niruk-nameh furnished by the Tehseeldar.

2*ndly*.—You are bound to furnish supplies of the 1st quality of each description.

3*rdly*.—You are always to use the Company's standard Weights which have been supplied to you and no other.

4*thly*.—In collecting and selling supplies, you will have no aid of any kind from the Police.

5*thly*.—Purchasers of all descriptions are to have articles sold to them at the ordinary market rates.

6*thly*.—When a Detachment, or small body of Troops, or other travellers put up at the encamping ground, you are to sell to them at your shop in retail, but a camp which has a bazar of its own will be supplied wholesale, and the supplies taken to the camp.

7*thly*.—On any person wishing to see the niruk-nameh, you are to procure it at once from the Mirdah at the encamping ground, and you are also to furnish the niruk-nameh bearing the seal of the Tehseeldar.

8*thly*.—You will be allowed to retain without payment of interest the 200 rupees advanced to you from the Collector's Treasury, until the Collector thinks fit to call for it, or during the existence of your term of contract, but on its being demanded you must repay it immediately.

9*thly*. You are forbidden to give to any individuals belonging to the Tehseel or Police Establishment any thing on credit.

10*thly*.—The Military are prohibited from taking supplies without payment, or demanding them at less prices than the proper rates. The Police and Tehseeldaree Establishments have also strict orders to pay the proper price for whatever they may purchase. In the event of any persons acting contrary to these orders, you are to represent the matter, and if proved, the offenders will be punished.

11*thly*.—You must always have sufficient supplies ready at your shop, and no excuse of being unable to furnish the quantity required will be admitted.

12*thly*.—You must bear in mind that in the event of your failing to fulfil any of the above conditions, you will render yourselves liable to punishment.

(Signed) R. MONTGOMERY,
Collector.

APPENDIX C².

To Bhola contractor for the supply of firewood, large and small mallets, charcoal, and large and small tent pins, at the encamping ground at Kullianpoor.

Whereas the contract for supplying firewood, large and small mallets, charcoal, and large and small tent pins, to Troops and other travellers at the above encamping ground has been given to you from 1st May 1848 to 30th April 1849, and the sum of Company's Rs. 85, advanced to you from the Collector's Treasury for that purpose, you are hereby to consider yourself bound to abide by the following terms and conditions :

1*stly*.—You are required to sell to purchasers at the rates entered in the table furnished for your guidance.

2*ndly*.—You are required to furnish dry firewood and charcoal of a good quality.

3*rdly*.—You are always to use the Company's standard Weights which have been supplied to you and no other.

4*thly*.—In collecting and selling supplies you will have no aid from the Police.

5*thly*.—Purcha sers of all descriptions are to have articles sold them according to the rates entered in the table.

6*thly*.—The price of firewood having been fixed at 3 maunds and 30 seers per rupee ; the quantity of wood for one pice will be 2 seers and 5 chittacks. You are bound to tie up the wood in bundles, each containing 2 seers and 5 chittacks of wood,

which you are to sell in retail or wholesale according to the requisition of the purchaser. Where there is a Regimental bazar, you are to convey the wood to camp. Where there is none, you are to retail it at your own shop. The number of bundles in one maund will be $17\frac{1}{3}$.

7*thly*.—On any person wishing to ascertain the niruk you are to get the table of rates from the Mirdah in attendance at the encamping ground.

8*thly*.—You will be allowed to retain without payment of interest the 85 rupees advanced to you from the Collector's Treasury, until the Collector thinks fit to call for it, or during the existence of your term of contract, but on its being demanded you must repay it immediately.

9*thly*.—You are forbidden to give to any individuals belonging to the Tehseel or Police Establishment any thing on credit.

10*thly*.—The Military are prohibited from taking supplies without payment or demanding them at a less price than the proper rates, and the Police and Tehseeldaree Establishments have strict orders to pay the proper price for whatever they may purchase. In the event of any persons acting contrary to these orders, you are to present the matter, and if proved, the offenders will be punished.

11*thly*.—You must always have sufficient supplies ready at your shop, and no excuse of being unable to furnish the quantity required will be admitted.

12*thly*.—You must bear in mind that in the event of your failing to fulfil any of the above conditions, you will render yourself liable to punishment.

(Signed) R. MONTGOMERY,
Collector.

APPENDIX D.

Tables of Rates according to which Supplies are furnished at the Maharajpore Encamping Ground.

| STATION. | | |

APPENDIX E.

EXCHANGE.

The rate of pice varies considerably, and is always a matter of dispute at the different encamping grounds between the sepoys and money changers. In order to obviate this, for the future, I have arranged to transmit 100 rupees worth of pice to each encamping ground, which is considered ample for the current wants of a Regiment, to which amount change at the rate of 64 pice per rupee will be given.

Commissariat gomashtahs and money changers who accompany the Regimental bazar will obtain change at the current rate of the day. The above arrangement is meant only to include Military Officers accompanying the Regiments and the European and Native Soldiers.

(Signed) R. MONTGOMERY,

Collector.

APPENDIX F.

Parties requiring coolies or chowkeedars on the line of march should apply to the Tehseel Establishment who will furnish the number they require according to the rates given in the subjoined table, but the Tehseeldar Establishment have strict orders not to supply coolies or chowkeedars to any person without receiving payment for them beforehand.

TABLE OF RATES.

Coolies if required to go a distance not exceeding the regular march 2 annas. For any distance less than that, at the rate of 2 pice per coss. If required to go a distance exceeding the regular march they are to be paid at the rate of 2 pice for every extra coss. Chowkeedars are to be paid at the rate of 1½-annas each per night.

(Signed) R. MONTGOMERY,

Collector.

APPENDIX G.

Serais for the accommodation of travellers have been erected at the halting places in this district, but sepoys and other Government servants passing to and fro on leave and putting up in them refuse to pay the usual hire to the bhutteearahs, although agreeably to General Orders, dated 15th August 1848, No. 1258 published in the Agra Government Gazette of the 12th September 1848, it is incumbent on them to do so. It is therefore ordered, that in the event of any sepoy or other Government servant refusing to pay the usual hire, the bhutteearahs will immediately inform the Jemadar, who will explain to the sepoy or other Government servant, the impropriety of acting contrary to the rules, and should he still refuse, the Jemadar will take down the name and rank of the offender, and if a sepoy, also the Company and Regiment to which he may belong, and represent his conduct to the Magistrate.

(Signed) R. MONTGOMERY,

Collector.

APPENDIX H.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL POLICE OFFICERS.

Police Officers are bound to be attentive to all travellers, whether Europeans or Natives, on the Grand Trunk Road in particular, where so many pass to and fro, and where from unforeseen circumstances, difficulties and accidents often arise, it is the duty of the Police Officer to be at all times ready to afford aid. I wish it to be known, that nothing will call forth my approbation more than rendering cheerful assistance where it is required.

In order to encourage civility and attention, I propose at the end of the cold season to reward those who have most distinguished themselves by careful attention to their duties and general civility to travellers, and on opportunities occurring, they will be considered as candidates for promotion.

A translation of these remarks to be sent to each thannah, chowkee, and murehlah, for the information of all concerned including the sowars. The thannahdar will see that the copy is kept carefully in the chowkee or murehlah, and not injured.

RULES FOR POLICE OFFICERS STATIONED AT ENCAMPING GROUNDS.

On the arrival of any traveller at or near the Police station, it is the duty of the Police Officer to proceed to the encamping ground, and if necessary afford any aid that it may be in his power to give.

He is particularly to warn the traveller against the numerous thieves that infest the roads and encamping grounds. He will state that guns in particular are more eagerly sought after than any thing else, and recommend that they be stowed away in a safe place.

All idle vagrants or strangers hanging about a camp or tents are to be apprehended and sent to the thannah.

When a Regiment or party of Military are encamped they generally place sentries round the camp and forbid the entrance of the Police. It however will be the duty of the Police Officer during the day time, to put the Commanding Officer on his guard, and at night the Police may patrol with good effect beyond the limits of the sentries.

(Signed) R. MONTGOMERY,
Magistrate.

APPENDIX I.

DAWK NOTICE.

A Dawk is despatched from the Magistrate's Kutcherry every evening at 4 o'clock P. M. Letters or papers sent to the Kutcherry for Officers or other travellers whilst they are within the limits of the Cawnpore district, will be delivered the next morning.

Travellers may deliver packets for the Cawnpore Post Office to the Jemadars of the Police station at the different encamping grounds, and they will be forwarded to Cawnpore if sent to the chowkee by 3 o'clock P. M. To prevent mistakes they had better be put under a separate cover directed to the Magistrate.

The following are the stations within the Cawnpore district where letters will be received.

Maharajpore, 16 miles east of Cawnpore.
Station of Cawnpore, (Magistrate's Kutcherry.)
Kullianpore, 4 miles west of Cawnpore.

Chowbeypore,	14	ditto	ditto.
Poorah,	26	ditto	ditto.
Urwul,	38	ditto	ditto.

(Signed) R. MONTGOMERY,
Magistrate.

(True Copies)
(Signed) R. MONTGOMERY,
Offg. Supdt. for Police and Supplies,
Grand Trunk Road.

V
(Hermes)

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on 31 October, 2019